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N. F. EVAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Democracy.

GATHERING AT READING.

Speculation as to Nominations.

THE WISEST LEADERS AT SEA.

Relative Strength of Candidates

CASS, MOYER, McCLELLAND AND McCALMONT.

A Walk Over for Judge Thompson.

The Aspirants for Auditor General.

Allegheny Delegation Inharmonious.

A CASS MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

READING, PA., May 29, 1872.

The Governorship.

The city is now rife with excitement. Delegates have all arrived, and vigorous canvassing is going on the principal hotels. The Guberna tonial contest is the absorbing topic. Gen. Cass has developed the greatest strength as to delegates, and the outside pressure is strongest in his behalf. His supporters are hopeful, but not sanguine. His warmest friends do not claim a majority on first ballot, and it is said only about fifty votes can be relied on. It is significant of his failure to make a nomination on the first ballot that no caucus in his interest has been called up to this hour, nor is it likely that any will be held. Should he fail materially below a majority on first ballot, his chances for the nomination are slim. Many of the Philadelphia delegates are regarded as slippery and in the market. The most that can be got out of themis that they will go for the best man. Should Cass fail, it is claimed by some that Col. Noyes and by others that McClelland will be strongest. McCalmont has the oil men solid for him, but he is not strong outside of the counties embraced in the oil region. Buckalew seems to have but few delegates, while Schell, the Labor Reform candidate, is but little spoken of. It is safe to say that Cass will fall of a nomination on the first ballot, and such will be the case in the opposite forecast the result. William A. Wallace states that next to Cass, Noyes has the greatest strength, with McClelland third and McCalmont fourth. A mass meeting is called for this evening in the interest of Cass. Vaux, Witte, Sipes and others are announced to speak. This movement is denounced by his opponents as injudicious, and they are free to say that it will damage his chances. Of the candidates Buckalew is the only one absent. While little is said concerning him, there are shrewd politicians who anticipate a movement in his favor under cover of the contingencies that might defeat his nomination.

The Supreme Judgeship.

There is no opposition to the renomination of Judge Thompson for the Supreme bench.

Auditor General.

For Auditor General, William Mutchler, of Northampton; William Wright, of Belford; Justice Temple, of Greene, and Sam. Josephs, of Philadelphia, are principally spoken of. If an eastern man for Governor is chosen, the nominee for this office will be from the west, and *vice versa*.

Geary Will Not be Indorsed.

Next in interest to the nomination for Governor is the probable course of the Convention in regard to the Presidential election. The predominant feeling as expressed on the street is decidedly against indorsing Greeley. How cautious delegates may be when in Convention assembled is another thing, but the old party leaders, many of whom are here, will never consent to a ratification of his nomination. The Greeleyites are begging delegates not to raise the question in Convention, but to send delegates to the National Convention unin structed. Straight Democrats declare that the issue cannot be avoided, and when once sprung it must be met squarely and unequivocally.

The Centennial Plan Gets Does Not Suit

Democrats of the Wallace stripe, as it does not go far enough on certain questions, and any attempt to adopt it as the sentiment of the Democracy of the State will lead to angry controversy, if not serious trouble. The local feeling throughout this city and county is largely against Greeley and in favor of a straight ticket at Baltimore. The same feeling is reported, with slight qualification, by nearly all the delegates.

The Convention

Will assemble at eleven to-morrow, in the Academy of Music, a hall ample for the purpose. A good feature is that delegates will all be seated on the stage, leaving the body of the hall for spectators. Senator Wallace will call to order and preside temporarily. Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Clearfield, will be the permanent President.

Allegheny Delegation Inharmonious.

The Allegheny delegation, with John H. Bailey in the chair, met at five o'clock, to determine upon the distribution of honors and positions on the ticket. The session was exceedingly inharmonious, and views disagreed to such an extent that they had to adjourn without completing the business. It was agreed that C. Feld and Philip H. Stevenson should act as Vice Presidents, and E. J. Roberts as Secretary; on resolutions, W. D. Moore, J. H. Bailey and Edward J. Roberts. The nomination of district electors and delegates to the National Convention, as well as Congressmen-at-large, and delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, are left undecided. John H. Bailey and Col. Barr are suggested as delegates to the National Convention from the Twenty-second District, and Col. David Campbell, of the Twenty-third. Electors, Wm. H. Mechling, Twenty-second, and P. H. Winston and C. S. Golden, Twenty-third. Delegates to Constitutional Convention, Wm. H. Smith, James Kilkins and Malcom Hay. The delegation will make an effort to reconcelle differences to-morrow morning before the meeting of the Committee.

Congressmen at Large.

For Congressmen at Large George W. Skinner, of Franklin; J. H. Brinton, of Chester, and James H. Hopkins and J. P. Barr, of Allegheny, were named, with others.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

READING, PA., May 29, 1872.

The Cass Meeting a Fizz Affair.

The mass meeting held in the interest of Cass attracted a large audience, but was utterly spiritless. Hon. J. E. Potts presided. Hon. S. Edwin Megargee, of Philadelphia, was the only speaker, and he talked but ten minutes. The gist of his remarks was, principles first and victory afterwards. He said there were a few Democrats who advocated a change of doctrine, but these men were not for the party because of principles, but for what it would bring them in the way of profit and emolument. He hoped the convention to-morrow would select candidates sound in the Democratic faith, adhere strictly to Democratic principles, and then push on to victory. At the conclusion of his remarks a motion was at once made to adjourn. It was decided in the negative, but notwithstanding the Chairman announced it carried and adjourned the meeting. Several other speakers were called on, but did not report. The Cass meeting clearly fell flat, and the managers made a mistake, in that it had provoked opposing delegates, and tended to combine them against him. The meeting could not be postponed without mortification, but it was made as little of as possible, in order to get out of the difficulty. The spirit of the audience, as far as it exhibited any, was in sympathy with those who contemplate bolting a ticket adhering to Democratic men and Democratic principles. There have been no cancuses to-night, and the wisest are all at sea.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A Reading, Pa., special says a resolution will be introduced in the Democratic convention to-morrow, instructing the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for no man for President and Vice President who has not been an unswerving Democrat. An effort will be made to have this discussed in open Convention. There seems to be a determined opposition to the indorsement of Greeley's nomination.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather and occasional areas of rain from Western Tennessee to Lake Superior, extending eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States, with easterly to southerly winds; cloudy and possibly threatening weather will prevail over the Atlantic States on Thursday, with easterly to southerly winds, and over the Gulf States, with southerly winds, a rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather will extend eastward over the upper lake region to the lower lake region and over the Ohio Valley on Thursday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

"Prof." Atkins, the balloonist with Mike Lipman's circus, made an ascension with a hot air balloon at Decatur, Ala., on Monday, fell into the Tennessee river and was drowned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lecture by One of the English High Joints.

LONDON, May 29.—Montague Bernard, who was one of the Joint High Commission, delivered a lecture last night at Oxford on the Treaty of Washington. In the course of his remarks he said circumstances prevented him from replying to the accusations which had been made of carelessness and too implicit reliance on understandings on the part of the British members of the Commission. The speaker gave the highest praise to the American government and people for the good temper displayed by them throughout the negotiations.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

EPSOM DOWNS, May 29.—The Derby was won by Cremorne, a brother to Flurry was second and the Queen's Messenger third. The crowds were immense and great excitement prevailed.

MADRID, May 29.—A dispatch from Bilbon says that the action of Marshal Serrano in granting a full pardon to all the insurgents in Biscay who voluntarily surrender, causes great indignation among the residents of that city. There is much excitement, and the inhabitants are manifesting their disapproval of Serrano's leniency.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—Lieut. Frederick D. Grant, while in Moscow on the 18th inst., was presented to Czar Alexander, who happened to be in that city that day.

MADRID, May 29.—Mr. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, had an audience yesterday with King Amadeus.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 29.—The steamer Deutschland, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The steamer Hibernian, from Portland, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 29.—Consols, 93⅝. American bonds—5-20s, of 62, 90⅜; 5-20s, of '65, 91¼; 5-20s, of '67, 90⅜; 10-40s, 89⅝.

PARIS, May 29.—Rentes 58f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 11⅝d. Red winter wheat 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6da 28s. Corn 28s 3d.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the supplemental apportionment bill, made a report, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendment. The report was concurred in.

The bill to amend the soldiers and sailors' homestead act was passed.

Consideration of the tariff and tax bill was resumed. The motion of Mr. MORRILL to leave the present tax on tobacco unchanged was lost, yeas 27, nays 32. The amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at twenty-four cents per pound was agreed to.

Mr. CORBETT offered an amendment providing for the continuance of the tobacco export bonded warehouse system under certain restrictions. Lost.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment extending the time within which tobacco, &c., now stored in bonded warehouses may be withdrawn to a one year from the passage of the act, which was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 25.

The provision adopted by the House abolishing the storage of tobacco in export bonded warehouses, except for immediate export, was agreed to, with an amendment providing that all tobacco in bonded warehouses when this act takes effect shall pay new tax.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan offered an amendment providing that the stamp tax should be taken off matches on the first of July, instead of the first of October. Agreed to. The amendment of the Finance Committee for the repeal of the stamp taxes imposed by schedules B and C section 179 of the act of 30th June, 1864, was agreed to.

A motion of Mr. SHERMAN to retain the stamp tax on brokers was rejected. The section repealing the law authorizing the payment of moities to informers was discussed until five o'clock, when the Senate took a recess until 7.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7.30 P. M. The tariff and tax bill was proceeded with, and the section discontinuing moities to informers was adopted. The additional section remitting all taxes assessed but not collected from shipbuilders and manufacturers under section four of the internal revenue act of the 31st of March, 1868, was adopted. The additional section recommended by the Finance Committee, directing the President to declare the 1st of January, 1873, to reduce the number of internal revenue districts to sixty, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the internal revenue force to as small a number as consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the service, being under consideration, Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the reduction take place on the 1st of October, 1872. After debate the motion was lost, ayes 17, noes 34. The amendment of the committee was then agreed to.

Other additional sections were adopted, providing that all suits for the recovery of any tax or penalty erroneously collected shall be commenced within two years after the cause of action occurred; claims occurring prior to the passage of this act to be commenced within one year from its passage.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, section 8 was amended to provide that all goods in bond on the day this act takes effect, on which duty has been paid, shall be entitled to refund amounting to the difference between the duties paid and the duties imposed by this act.

Mr. SAWYER moved as an amendment the House bill providing for the appointment of a commission on the relations between employers of labor and division of profits between labor and capital in the United States.

Mr. CARPENTER characterized the whole proposition as utterly ridiculous, and not worthy of a moment's consideration.

Messrs. SAWYER and WILSON defended the bill as a wise and most proper measure.

Mr. POMEROY moved to strike out the proviso that the Commissioners shall be appointed irrespective of political or partisan considerations, and from civil life. Lost, ayes 16, nays 25.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment providing for five Commissioners instead of three, to hold office for two years instead of one, and to receive the salary of $5,000 instead of $6,000.

Mr. SCOTT called up the House bill in relation to the centennial international exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. It was passed.

At 10.20 P. M., without further action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Ku-Klux Committee, reported a bill to amend the inforcement act in regard to elections. The reporting of this bill was the signal for the opposition to resort to parliamentary tactics to prevent a vote.

Mr. HOLMAN opened the ball by a motion to adjourn, supplemented by a motion of Mr. WOOD that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday next. The alternation of these two motions, which are always in order, may occupy the time of the House indefinitely.

After several votes by yeas and nays, the Democrats showing no sign of yielding, and many Republicans not coming to keep up the useless contest, a motion to adjourn was carried, yeas 102, nays 85.

POLITICAL.

Nominated for Congress.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND, May 29, 1872.

The Convention of the Eleventh Congressional District was held here to-day. The Hon. Jasper Packard was nominated on the first ballot by one hundred and twenty-six votes. Several other names were presented, but soon withdrawn.

Colfax to be Renominated.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Well grounded political advices represent that Colfax will be given the renomination at the Philadelphia Convention. It is understood that he has the support of the majority if not all the New York delegation.

The Boiling Liberal Movement.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The following communication, signed by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Cincinnati whose names appear, has been forwarded to the Reform meeting to be held in New York City to-morrow night:

CINCINNATI, May 27.—To William Cullen Bryant, David Wells, Edward Atkinson and those associated with you in New York on May 30, 1872—Gentlemen: We observe with great pleasure your call for a meeting at Steinway Hall on the 30th inst., and as among those sympathizing with the objects that you propose we venture to urge upon you that the time requires prompt and energetic action upon the part of those opposed to the election of either Grant or Greeley, and we hope that you will not fail to initiate such action. We suggest that you take either course which may commend itself to you as the best, first, to nominate at once at your meeting candidates for President and Vice President, or second, to call a meeting of representative men to make nominations at Steinway Hall, for some day not later than the 27th of June. We will pledge ourselves to heartily cooperate with you in such action, or in any other course that you may adopt, to secure the end of placing a ticket in the field that shall fitly represent the principles embodied in the platform adopted by the Reunion and Reform Convention recently held at Cincinnati.

Yours truly, J. D. Cox, George Hoadly, J. B. Stallo, M. W. Oliver, J. C. Collins, E. W. Kittredge, John Shillito, Charles Reemelin, B. Storer, Jr., T. S. Noble, George Ward Nichols, H. L. Burnett, Jas. M. Noble, J. F. Follett, Wm. Ramsey, J. G. Ogden, Wm. S. Frye, E. K. Kleinschmidt, A. Brehm, F. J. Mayer, Julius Dexter, and many others.

The communication was also signed by A. Duenger, of the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens*, who was in the city yesterday and departed East last night.

A fearful tornado passed over the town of Crete, Nebraska, yesterday morning, demolishing several houses. C. M. Fish had his back broken by the falling of his house.

Thirty delegates from California and Oregon to the Philadelphia Convention arrived at Chicago yesterday.

NEW YORK LETTER.

By a Correspondent of Democratic Proclivities and Who Wears a White Hat.

The Feeling Towards Greeley in New York—Will his Candicacy be a Fiasco or a Repetition of the Log Cabin and Hard Cider Whirlwind—Personal Traits—Interviews With Schell, McMasters and Tweed—Schell on Greeley—Tweed on the Situation—Manton Marble and the "World"—A Recalcitrant Democrat.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK CITY, May 29, 1872.

The fermentation in the political body, Liberal Republican and Democratic, has now sufficiently settled to admit of a fair judgment as to the quality of the brew made at Cincinnati. Your correspondent has given close attention to the manifestations of public sentiment in New York, following the nomination of Mr. Greeley. He has had access to persons who reflect every shade of Liberal and Democratic opinion, and he feels justified in stating that the farmer of Chappaqua has developed unexpected strength. Any Westerner who talks with New Yorkers is not long in perceiving that beneath the tone of badinage with which it is the fashion to talk of the *Tribune* philosopher, there is an undercurrent of genuine good feeling and good humor akin to that with which the eccentricities of Mr. Lincoln were wont to be received. He who imagines that in the unquestionable enjoyment taken from Nast's caricatures of Greeley there is a trace of ill will or derision mistakes the strange compound of affection and amusement of which he is the source and object most egregiously. Much of the genuine popularity enjoyed by Mr. Greeley is undoubtedly owing to his unusually amiable private character. His many engaging acts of kindness and private benevolence have impressed New Yorkers with such a personal friendliness to the man that the politician, however astute or unfriendly, is at this moment puzzled to forecast whether his candidature will be a fiasco or will develop a whirlwind of popular enthusiasm only paralleled by that famous log cabin and hard cider campaign, which he himself engineered with such consummate tact, and which carried Harrison so triumphantly into the White House.

FAMILIAR TRAITS.

An understanding of Greeley's personal characteristics is absolutely necessary to people outside of New York who wish to form an intelligible idea of the source of his strength. Like most men of fiery tongue and pen his heart is as gentle as a woman's. No man ever surpassed Macauley as a master of bitter retort. His knack of accumulating harsh words is only second to that of Dean Swift. But when Macauley died it was found that during all of his acute-third his yearly income had been religiously set aside for the poor. The trenchant editor of the *Tribune*, whose formula,—"you lie, villain, you lie," is a household word over the United States, is the most amiable man now alive. It was to his generosity and energy that the widow of the poet Halpine was indebted for a competency when the premature death of her husband left her friendless and dependant. Necessitous poets like Edgar Poe have for too many decades to count enjoyed his bank balance as though it were their own. In his domestic circumstances he was on princely proportions. However it may be with men of exalted station, to the poor Mr. Greeley has always been the most accessible of men. A homely instance of the ease of approach and humanity of the man was told your correspondent the other day. Every one knows that Greeley commenced his career as a type-setter, but everyone does not know that he was never spoiled by good fortune, and that to this day he is as approachable to the unpretentious typo as when he himself worked at the case. A knot of printers were standing in the front office of Printing House Square. Amongst them was a dissipated typo who was in that state of impecunious naisery yclept "strapped." After trying in vain to borrow from his fellow-craftsmen, a bright idea struck him. "I'll tell you what it is, boys, I'll 'stick' the 'old man' for five dollars." Filled with his brilliant idea, he mounted through the creaking stairs to Mr. Greeley's private sanctum. That possible President was immersed in some "leader," whose trenchant bitterness should be another example of the vanished party spirit. The scene in the *World* is given to Chamberlain, Hurlbut and Crowley."

Mr. Tweed. "That is a mistake. Anything indicating deep research and curious learning which appears in the columns of the *World* is nearly always written by Manton Marble. Hurlbut is capital at dashing off off hand a brilliant article, and when, after the fashion of Silas Wegg, there is occasional "drops off" into dryness, it is nearly always Hurlbut who does that work."

Correspondent—"Has the *World* much influence with the party in New York, Mr. Tweed?

Mr. Tweed—"Very little. Mr. Marble is a man of incorruptible character, and very independent. The idea of his being under the control of Belmont is absurd. Mr. Belmont you could tender Marble an office which he would accept. His advocacy of a friend is determined and steadfast, and his animosity is equally implacable.

Correspondent.—"The *World* lost great standing with the party in the West by its somersault a year or two ago, when you and the party of Democracy had to eat crow to the knife. If I remember, it changed its position between two days."

Mr. Tweed.—"Yes, the *World* certainly changed its opinion at that time. Such change is very usual with it, however."

Correspondent.—Cognisibly, giving Mr. Tweed an opportunity of speaking as he pleased, "you are supposed, Mr. Tweed, to be intimately acquainted with the 'reasons' which sometimes operate to change the opinions of politicians." The "Boss" declined to respond, and proceed:

"The *World* is a very inconsistent paper. It has a little of everything by turns and nothing of long element. The way the *World* is made up is a great deal too prim and proper for country quillings I have noticed. The old lady says: 'Here, Sal, you make one length, Jane you make another,' and so on. The result is a very sober piece of patchwork."

JAS. A. M'MASTERS.

Knowing from his paper that James A. McMasters was fiercely opposed to the Democratic party touching Greeley under any circumstances, your correspondent thought it probable that he could learn from him what opposition, if any, could be counted on in New York. We found Mr. McMasters in his office on Barclay street. Your readers will probably recall the circumstance of this gentleman's incarceration in Fort Lafayette, and the energy with which he insisted that the gyves should be put upon his wrists. Mr. McMasters is a fine portly gentleman, and is a former Pittsburgher. His wife, whose family lived here in a previous generation, was Miss Gertrude Fetterman, the daughter of one of the most distinguished lawyers at the Pittsburgh bar.

Correspondent—"Mr. McMasters, I wish to know if there is any organized opposition to Mr. Greeley's indorsement by the Democracy?"

Mr. McMasters—"I don't think there is at the present moment, but I have no doubt there will be before the campaign is well underway. Greeley will be so effectually exposed that Democrats will refuse to sustain him."

Correspondent—"Do you know any representative Democrat except yourself and the editor of the *World* who has taken a pronounced attitude against Greeley?"

Mr. McMasters—"Where I came out against Greeley, John McKeon shook hands with and warmly congratulated me. He said that if ten thousand men could be rallied against Greeley in the Democratic party he would lead them."

Correspondent—"He regarded that number of anti-Greeleyites a difficult thing to be found, then."

Mr. McMasters—"For the present, yes."

Your correspondent had a further long and interesting conversation with Mr. McMasters. In the course of it he was informed that if the Democratic party abandoned its candidate he might go to —, as far as he (McMasters) was concerned. To my inquiry if, in any event, he would support Grant, he said that if Greeley was nominated, and the *Freeman's Journal* should simply remain neutral; dealing, was my inference, doughty blows at both.

J. D. L.

PERILS OF PETROLEUM.

Two Men Burned to Death, and Two Severely Singed.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: On Saturday night last a dreadful burning accident took place at Well No. 4, of Spears, Ormsby & Geider, on Grass Flats, near St. Petersburg. It appears that the workmen were engaged in reaming, when a sudden flow of oil and gas took place, and an explosion occurred in the derrick, blowing the men outside to a considerable distance, and setting them on fire. Two of them, Andy Lavens and Robert Bane, were burned to death in a short time. Alex. Urquhart and Charles Lavens were severely burned, but will recover. The well remained on fire until Sunday evening, when it was thought safe to approach it, and extinguish the flames. No blame is attributed to any person; it was one of those sudden and unexpected occurrences which could neither be foreseen nor avoided. The remains of Mr. Lavens, deceased, were sent to his friends in Philadelphia. Mr. Bane was an Englishman, and had no relatives in this country.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in Boston yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. C. Chapin; Vice Presidents, Hon. Henry Wilson and J. G. Tappan; Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Gilman.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Another Hitch on the Treaty.

England Dislikes the Senate Amendments.

No Further Concessions on Our Part.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1872.

The Bothersome Treaty.

It is beyond question that a complete understanding has not yet been reached with the English Cabinet concerning indirect claims. General Schenck has indicated his surprise at the exact phraseology of the Senate amendments, as quite different from the construction he had been led to put upon them by previous dispatches, and the understanding is that this opinion is shared by Granville. The difficulty appears to be that the amended article is not considered as strictly correct by the proposition made by England as the basis of a supplemental treaty, and that while this difference might be arranged if the English proposition had not been made public here, that after such publication has been made as a virtual ultimatum on the part of England, there is great reluctance to accept any form of article that does not conform to the basis submitted. The exact objections made are not known here, though one complaint is that the proposition as received is not altogether clear, and this caused General Schenck to inquire whether there had not been a mistake in telegraphing. The statement is positive to-night in official quarters that a dispatch has been sent to Mr. Schenck, saying our proposition is as clear as the United States can make it; that no further changes can be made in it, and that the decision on the part of England must be reached during the present session of the Senate, or the negotiations concerning indirect claims must end. The President spent the greater part of the morning at the Capitol, with all the members of the Cabinet except Robeson and Gen. Bristow, and the new phase of the treaty question and the Klu-Klux bill were engaging his attention. The feeling among Senators is very decided upon the treaty matter. A number of the most strenuous supporters of the President declare that no further modification of the proposed supplemental article will be agreed to by the Senate, and the President will be cordially supported in refusing any further negotiations regarding the points at issue. In case England insists upon still further changes in the article, it could not be done by the President and State Department, even should it be a mere matter of form, since courtesy would now require its submission to the Senate, since this body is being daily advised that the particular form agreed upon after a lengthy debate should be framed into the treaty. It is still believed by several of our officials that when all other issues is done way of any further changes, however slight, are fully understood in London, that the present objections, whatever they may prove to be, will be waived, and the treaty underneath it all a desire to break up the treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1872.

GRANT AT THE CAPITOL.

The President was at the Capitol this afternoon, examining bills presented to him for signature. He signed this bis presence had no particular significance.

WON'T HURT GRANT.

General Tyler, of Connecticut, who was a member of the Buell Military Commission, writes to a member of Congress, alluding to the investigation concerning the loss of official records, that the movement will not in the least affect injuriously General Grant, it will be a failure, if the records are found or reproduced. General Grant's name will not be found in the record.

COLLECTOR CASEY'S SUCCESSOR NOT YET NAMED.

The President's letter to Collector Casey, of New Orleans, requesting him to resign that office, was dated the 12th of May. Casey's resignation was written on the 17th instant, to take place on the appointment of his successor. It appears there is some difficulty in securing one likely to be acceptable to those concerned.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

A Young Lady Takes Poison Because Forbidden to Correspond with a Young Man—A German Cuts His Throat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSBURG, O., May 29, 1872.

A young lady by the name of Shaul, residing with her parents about three miles east of this place, committed suicide last night by taking a dose of strychnine. No cause can be assigned for her doing this rash act, except that her parents forbade her corresponding with a young man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 29, 1872.

A German named John Ercisch, aged thirty-five years and unmarried, committed suicide at noon to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. No cause can be found for the act. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was, died by his own hands.

JEFF. DAVIS FOR GREELEY.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—Andrew J. Kellar, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, who arrived here to-day, states that Jefferson Davis has written a letter to Wade Hamilton, declaring for Horace Greeley. Davis also adds that the Democratic party would act unwisely to make a nomination at Baltimore. As a man Davis could not refuse to support Greeley for his kindness when under trying circumstances. The opinion at Memphis to this extent sustains Davis, but it is said that ex-Governor H. Stevens and Davis have always disagreed, it follows that as Stephens opposed Greeley, Davis therefore supports him, and fiercely. The old leaders see the folly of opposing public opinion, and as they are unable to lead or to make it, must follow, willingly or unwillingly.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1872.

ALL SORTS.

A dispatch has been received from Gratz Brown stating that he will positively speak at the Greeley mass meeting at Cooper Institute next Monday evening.

Henry N. Smith has applied for an injunction against the Pacific Mail Company receiving any vote by proxy to reduce their capital stock, for purchase of any stock or the Company except at open market, and from incurring any debt against the Company for such shares.

The strike for eight hours appears to be extending to all trades and laborious occupations. The workingmen propose to issue an address to the people, explaining the necessity for the present movement, and justifying their course. It is also in contemplation to form a league against the piano makers, and that delegates get from the workingmen in their respective shops fifteen cents a month, all the money thus collected to be deposited with the general treasurer and used to support any general movement for the advantage of the trade. Messrs. Steinway & Co. say they will not yield to the present demands. They are willing, however, to agree to nine hours' work and the present rates, or ten hours and ten per cent. advance. The workmen refused this afternoon to accept the compromise and mostly joined the strikers.

A New York firm has brought suit in the Supreme Court on behalf of some stockholders of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, of South Carolina, against the President and Executive Committee of the road. The offense charged in said complaint is the issue of bonds of the company and the complaint alleges that in accordance with a bill passed by the South Carolina Legislature last March, $300,000 of bonds of the company were issued by the State, were exchanged for revenue bond scrip, which was to be receivable by the State for taxes. The complaint further alleges that the President of the road, John J. Patterson, obtained possession of $1,800,000 of this scrip, and obtaining loans upon a portion of it, divided the money and scrip among his personal friends and members of the South Carolina Legislature. The complaint alleges also that the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina received $50,000. Judge Ingraham granted an order to show cause why the injunction should not be issued and a receiver appointed. The question was argued before Judge Leonard today whether the Courts of this State have jurisdiction in the matter, as the plaintiffs are non-residents. Decision reserved.

Loss of the Steamer Emperor—The Passengers and Crew Saved.

ROCKLAND, ME., May 29.—The steamer Emperor from Yarmouth, N. S., to Portland, with eighty passengers, struck on the eastern point of a ledge on Seal Island last night, and is a total loss. The crew and passengers were saved, but lost all their effects. Loss not stated. Insurance $30,000. The Emperor belonged to the Yarmouth and Boston steam navigation Company.

Panama papers announce that hostilities have commenced between Salvador and Honduras. A force from Salvador went over and took possession of Amapala, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific coast. President Gonzales, of Salvador, was to take the field with 7,500 men. Guatemala has organized a force of 2,000 men, who are already on the march toward the frontiers to aid Salvador. Ex-President Denanas, of Salvador, is to be tried by criminal court.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BARNUM to-day.

THE ladies are charmed with the New City Hall.

THE detectives are still anxiously inquiring for Giles.

THE old skating park in East Birmingham is being filled up.

EXTENSIVE improvements are being made in the Buchanon Postoffice.

THE Soldiers' monument was beautifully decorated yesterday afternoon.

THERE were thirty-seven common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

HON. H. BUCHER SWOOPE delivers the oration at Uniondale Cemetery to-day.

THE contractors expect to finish the paving of Penn avenue to the city line by Saturday.

PROF. ZITTERBART added to his store of greenbacks by his benefit at the Opera House last night.

MISS MATILDA HINDMAN lectured in New Castle last Tuesday evening, on "Woman and her Claims."

THE Hampton Battery have made arrangements with a florist to decorate the Hampton Monument to-day.

MEMBERS of the Greys designing to visit Steubenville to-day should remember that the train leaves at 7.45 A. M.

A NEW PROGRAMME will be served up for the patrons of the Varieties this evening—a regular holiday bill.

REV. E. G. BROOKS, and eloquent Philadelphia divine, preached to a large audience in Rev. Van De Mark's church, Grant street, last night.

JAS. FITZGERALD, a puddler in Sligo mills, yesterday fell upon an iron plate by which he fractured his knee-pan. Dr. Roberts attended his injuries.

THE Walnut Street Theater company, from Philadelphia, will give a series of the best old and new comedies at the Pittsburgh Opera House next week.

THE residence of Mr. Joseph Blecklinger, of East Birmingham, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning, and sixty dollars in money stolen. No clue.

MARY POWERS was fined twenty-five dollars and costs yesterday, by the Mayor, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. This was Mary's second call this week.

REMEMBER the entertainment to be given by the Philomathic Circle at the Fifth Avenue Opera House to-night. It will consist of GRATIONS, ODES, and a drama.

THE shoemakers are the only workmen in Pittsburgh who have as yet taken any part in the uprising of labor which is pretty general throughout the country.

LOOK out for pickpockets. A large number of these nimble-fingered gentlemen are said to be following Barnum's show, relieving the unwary of their pocket-books.

A RUMOR was in circulation last night, about the Union Depot, that a brakeman named Cooke had fallen off a freight train near Stanton Station, and was ran over and killed.

MR. BARNUM is said to be wearing crape for the recent death in St. Louis of a colored lady who weighed over nine hundred pounds—twice as much as the lamented Daniel Lambert.

OUR correspondent at Elderville, Pa., informs us that a little son of James Martin, Jr., of that place, fell into a large pan of boiling water, and was so terribly scalded that he died in a few hours.

THE Rev. William Hastings, of Sloan's station, O., delivered an interesting lecture before the Literary Society of that place a few evenings since, his subject being the "Last Great Conflict."

MR. BLACK, the door keeper at the Opera House, and the colored man who was shot by Capt. Ball, on account of a difficulty that took place during the season will close. Give them a benefit.

WM. BUTLER called at the Mayor's office last evening and made an information against Dennis Hagerty, charging him with cruelty beating a horse belonging to Wm. Bell & Co. of warrant was issued.

BETWEEN three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon a lad, while passing St. John's Church, in Birmingham, by the body of being down, was struck on the head by a falling brick, receiving severe injuries.

JEREMIAH CROKE preferred a charge of assault and battery yesterday before Justice Hesdat against his brother Jeffery. He alleges that the latter is the aggressor in all their difficulties. Warrants were issued.

A BOY, aged twelve years, employed in the American Iron Works, yesterday had his fingers caught in a cog wheel, by which they were badly crushed. Dr. Hostetter was called who found it necessary to amputate the fore-finger.

IT IS reported that the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals intend to appoint a resident agent for every town in the State, whose duty it will be to report to the Society all cases of cruelty that may come to his notice.

GEO. PHILLIPS, the lad who was so severely injured on Tuesday afternoon at the Union Depot by being thrown out of a buggy, was considerably worse last evening, and fears are entertained that his injuries may prove fatal.

DURING each evening for the remainder of this week there will be a committee present in the Lincoln Club room to receive the names of Republicans desirous of journeying with the club in its proposed visit to the Philadelphia Convention.

THERE has been appointed a special investigating committee, consisting of Messrs. George Finley, John T. Wilson, George Fawcett and Robert Bryan, appointed to look into the charges against Mr. Kohler relative to his voting for a change of text-books.

THE Pennsylvania Sunday School Convention will meet in the city on the 11th of June. The railroads will sell round trip tickets at excursion rates—two cents per mile. A large attendance and an interesting meeting are anticipated.

YESTERDAY the two protestors for the fire alarm telegraph arrived in this city. They are exceedingly handsome instruments, being highly finished, nickel plated within as well as without. The repeater is a perfect beauty, which will complete the new machinery for that department.

LAST evening Gertrude Bucking made oath before Mayor Black, charging Fanny Sparks with assault of the peace. Gertrude alleged that Fanny visited her residence on Millenerger alley, near a brick at her, and threatened to kill her. Warrant issued.

EVERY effort should be made by police captains to obtain the proper names of prisoners brought into their charge. It would have saved considerable trouble at the booking of the inquest upon body of the county jail, had the prisoner been committed under his proper name.

A MATCH has been arranged to take place at 4:30 P. M., on Saturday next, on the upper Monongahela course, between Nick Ferguson and the McKee club, and Henry Sweitzer of the Good Will. The race will be three miles, and the stakes $100 a side.

COMMUNION SERV

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872.

THE latest files of English papers contain a summary of the crop prospects in Europe, from which it appears that in France, Spain, Italy, and the grain growing countries of Southern Europe generally, the prospect of a good wheat yield is encouraging, while other cereals are also in a promising condition. In England, also, the outlook is regarded as unusually favorable. Should no unpropitious weather occur hereafter to damage the growing crops, a more than average yield may therefore reasonably be anticipated.

MANY matters which at first sight, as in the movements of an army or the plan of a campaign, appear to possess not the slightest connection with or relation to each other, are in the end seen to be necessary and integral parts of a complete and harmonious whole. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT has just "absorbed" the Western North Carolina Railroad, with its dependencies, which include the control of all the railroads in that State, together with their connecting links, North and South. The purchase means another extension of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Atlantic toward the Pacific, its immediate object being to tap the Southern railroad system at Chattanooga, by way of Tennessee, and its ultimate object the creation of a magnificent continental railway system extending from our Eastern to our Western shores, with branches and feeders tending in every direction. It would be vastly interesting to know for how long a time Col. SCOTT held the Texas Pacific in his brain before he began to embody it in iron. For such a man does not work piecemeal.

THE press of the country has again made its power felt, and achieved another notable victory. It will be remembered that some time ago the great sewing machine companies united in an application to Congress for a further extension of the patent on WILSON'S "machine feed," in which they were jointly interested. The press, however, took up the subject in the interest of the people, exposed the nature of the monopoly and the enormous profits derived by the companies embraced in the combination, and called upon Congress to refuse to grant the extension, to the end that the toiling masses of the country might hereafter reap the benefit of the improvements for which the inventors had already received ample compensation. It is gratifying to know that this almost universal opposition manifested by the press to the further extension of the patent has had the effect of causing the monopolists to withdraw their application for its renewal, so that there is reasonable ground for hope that the markets will soon be filled with sewing machines at once better and cheaper than ever before. The press has done a good work in this matter, and has a right to congratulate itself.

THOSE Americans who, thinking of the point of honor, feel uncomfortable concerning the concessions made to England in behalf of the Treaty, ought to recollect, as they ought never to have forgotten, that in the treaty referred to, England by expressing regret for the escape of the Alabama humbled herself as she never did before. Another thing. If the principle of arbitration is ever to be established and a step taken toward the abolition of war, nations must learn to make concessions to each other, and it is fortunate for the world that an example should be set by nations whose character for courage, magnanimity and public spirit is so well established, that they can afford to despise the traditions of barbarism and the prejudices still rampant only among the frivolous French and among the best born and least worthy members of those European peoples who are still weighed down under the effete institutions of feudalism. If England and America hope to make any impression upon the world with their doctrine of arbitration, not only one bit each of them must be well understood to have abated its first pretensions, and to have stooped a little for the sake of peace. Only under these conditions will it be impossible for one to reproach the other, and thus only do they set an example which is likely to find imitators among the nations.

COLONEL W. M. GROSVENOR, one of the principal free trade dry-nurses of the Liberal Republican candidate, dissents from the view taken of the nomination by a number of his co-workers in what is termed "revenue reform." Col. GROSVENOR writes a letter to the *Missouri Republican* in which he stoutly maintains that Mr. GREELEY is in all respects a proper candidate for free traders to support, if they would really promote the success of their cherished theories. He holds that the candidate's past record concerning the tariff is fully offsetted by his pledge never to veto any anti-tariff bill that a free trade Congress might see fit to pass. Hence he urges the free traders of all parties to support the Cincinnati nominations with all their strength, instead of frittering away their present opportunity out of a foolish aversion toward the candidate for an error for which he has atoned. *Apropos* of which matter, what is the candidate's own opinion concerning that section of the Constitution of the United States which provides that:

"Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections."

MR. GREELEY, in his letter of acceptance, distinctly says that the President must not "overrule by his veto" any revenue measure which Congress may see fit to pass, to which he has added his verbal promise to sign whatever bill that body might enact, irrespective of his own antagonistic views. Now the *New York Tribune* think this section of the organic law ought to be abolished as a standing impertinence to the nominee?

LORD GRANVILLE, when giving the House of Lords, a few days ago, an account of his negotiations with Mr. FISH and Mr. SCHENCK, referred as follows to certain suggestions of the latter for the settlement of the difficulty:

"Although on an examination failed to meet the exigencies of the case, I am bound to say as to Gen. Schenck, with regard to some of those which were most obviously unacceptable, they generally followed some suggestions which had been made in this country as to the mode of settling these disputes. For instance, no sooner had it been suggested that *we might settle the matter by a trifling payment of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, or something of that kind,* than the very next day Gen. Schenck came to sound me as to whether some arrangement for a smaller sum might not solve the difficulty."

In the speech as published this statement would seem to have been received in silence and quite as a matter of course. But Mr. CARL BLIND writing to the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, says that "laughter greeted this Granvillian revelation," and from the same letter we learn that it was regarded as an intimation ("sportively" flung out) that the American Minister had, through the London press, himself made those suggestions which so "generally" preceded his own avowed, though "most obviously unacceptable suggestions" for getting rid of the deadlock. Mr. BLIND says that he was rather surprised that the statement called forth no response from the Ambassador, though he admits that Lord GRANVILLE'S words were so adjusted as to make reply difficult. At length, however, Lord GRANVILLE himself on the impulse of Mr. SCHENCK, wrote a letter for the *Times* designed to correct the injurious impression of the speech. This, in Mr. BLIND'S judgment, it did not effect, it being hard to gather from the letter what it was precisely about.

The General's late telegraphic correspondence with Mr. FISH did not give the impression of a second TALLEYRAND. In fact, one can easily fancy that our distinguished American representative in his zeal to save the Treaty, in part his own work, has furnished materials for several anecdotes. That Emma mine business.

EUROPEAN OPINION.

In the *Fréhsits Freund* of yesterday there was a good article, contrasting the judgment of unprejudiced and intelligent foreigners concerning the merits of President GRANT'S Administration with the savage assaults and invectives of which it is the object in this country. Surrounded by the fierce passions and vehement spanking of the Presidential contest, the writer naturally enough thinks it surprising to perceive that cool observers of our political affairs from a distance arrive at almost harmonious conclusions on the subject about which Americans are so much divided. He refers particularly to England and Germany, remarking that France is too busy with her own affairs to bestow much attention upon ours, and that in other European countries they know little about American institutions. But in England and Germany, where the march of events among us is watched with ever increasing interest, public opinion has expressed itself in the most decided way favorable to the administration of General GRANT. In England, excepting a few papers like the *Standard*, uncompromisingly hostile to America, the press largely regards General GRANT'S re-election as a guaranty for the peaceful, prosperous development of our commonwealth. In Germany the tone of the press touching the same subject is the same. "A highly cultivated German from the old Fatherland, who is there in daily intercourse with the most various classes of the people, lately, when on a visit in the United States, declared that he was astonished to encounter among the German population of this country such opposition to GRANT. He remarked that in Germany, in all unprejudiced circles, the feeling was so manifestly favorable to the administration of President GRANT, that the contrast of views between the Germans on the two sides of the Atlantic seemed to him very singular." For abuses in the revenue department, defects in our civil service, etc., the Germans are unable to see how GRANT can be responsible, and they are laid at the door of the entire American people. On the other hand, the great and palpable results of GRANT'S administration are well understood and appreciated. The astonishing diminution of the national debt with lessening of taxation, the consequent unlimited credit which the United States enjoy in the European markets, and the prosperity prevailing in all branches of husbandry and industry, cannot but convince the most shortsighted that an administration under which the country has taken such an upward flight cannot be so bad as its opponents represent. Another circumstance must be mentioned.

"The development which the Alabama question has now taken may not, when viewed from the point of honor, be very creditable to our foreign management. In the public opinion of Germany and England our administration will thus only gain, while it has given an unanswerable proof that it sincerely desires peace and that it is ready to make all sacrifices which are only in any degree compatible with the dignity of the country. What to us and certainly with reason seems excessive concession to England must till the English as well as the German people with confidence in the placability and sense of right of the present administration. The rapid rise of American securities in London and Frankfort shows us how people in Europe apprehend our present political situation."

DECORATION DAY.

There were great battles—and these are the dead. To-day we strew flowers upon their graves, and, like the sea-shell, which, when held to the ear, is said to reproduce the sounds of its native ocean, yield ourselves reverently to the hallowed messages and memories which these little grassy mounds bring back from the fading vistas and lessening theaters of the past. For in strictest verity these lowly graves are our richest heritage, and no large duty of high engendered patriotism is more obligatory upon us all, than that of keeping green and beautiful the memories of the heroes whose sacred dust they enfold. There must necessarily be differences of opinion among men concerning matters of politics, but thereon be none regarding the fact that the vast services and sacrifices of these our dead brothers gave to the principles of civilization and progress a broader career of development, and to our example a higher plane of influence, than they ever possessed before. The bloody years of battle have passed, it is true; never, we trust, to return; but there is not a crag, nor valley, nor river, nor plain in all the broad land, which has not felt something of the awakening impulse that came in the splendid triumph and redemption which these now quiet sleepers wrought. In a more direct and literal sense than can be said of almost any other body of men, they created a new epoch in the world's history. Because they lived and died, Freedom every where to-day walks the earth with a firmer tread and more radiant brow. The influence of their work is felt in the field, on the sea, at the desk, the loom, the forge, in every center of business, every branch of industry, every department of commerce, every material, social and moral movement and evolution of the age. Conjointly with the ever-decreasing ranks of their yet surviving comrades, it was these our slain whose unselfish patriotism and unbought devotion rendered possible the plucking up by the roots of the bitter sources of our national woe; the physical, political and intellectual disenthrallment of a race; the reunion of our dismembered country; the recouping of our depleted treasury, the restoration of our ruined credit, the unexampled development of our resources, the marvelous strides we are making in material prosperity, the wonderful immigration which pours itself upon our shores, and the exaltation of our name and fame to such a pitch that to be known as a citizen of the United States is recognized as a passport and badge of honor in every civilized country under the canopy of heaven—for, had they failed, none of these had been. Nor should it be forgotten that the motive which impelled them to leave home and altar—all whom they loved and by whom they were loved—for the embrace of battle and death, was not avarice nor ambition, nor any of the self-seeking moods which usually stir men, but consecrated devotion to the cause of their imperilled country. In all the wondrous story of national self-sacrifice since the world began, there is no nobler record than this. Fit and proper is it, therefore, that their memories should be cherished as a priceless legacy. Into all the pursuits and employments of men their achievements have breathed the breath of a new life—setting free a spirit that is destined not only to rehabilitate the worn and wasted South, but to move onward from continent to continent rousing up the slumbering nations in its curse, and everywhere working out beneficent results in the physical, intellectual and moral condition of mankind.

It was a decision of another mythology that the good and brave were changed at death into stars, and that whenever a hero left the earth a new star blazed out in the firmament. False as a dogma, the belief was nevertheless true as a symbol of an everlasting spiritual fact. Our brethren are not dead, but translated; fixed in the shining arch of the moral heavens, a beacon and an inspiration forever. When the holy stars shine down upon these graves to-night, let them look on none unstrewn with memorials of reverent gratitude and affection.

June Magazines.

With this number *Harper's Magazine* commences its forty-fifth volume, and seems, like rare wine, to acquire a mellower and more enticing flavor with age. The table of contents embraces a great variety of interesting subjects, the most notable of which is perhaps Castellar's introductory philosophical essay on European politics. This is the first of a series of articles of similar character by the same distinguished publicist, to be continued throughout the year. The Pittsburgh Book and News Company, 146 Wood street, has *Harper* for sale.

The *Atlantic* presents the usual substantial bill of fare, pleasantly varied by miscellaneous contributions of a lighter character. The political editor continues his criticisms upon the administration, but has not a word to say respecting the Cincinnati Convention. *Old and New* closes its fifth volume, and is, judging from a somewhat cursory examination, a peculiarly solid issue. The poetry is of notable interest and elegance, and we observe that to the customary departments of literature and social progress is added another which treats of horticulture—a timely addition at this season of the year.

The *Galaxy* contains a somewhat floridly written sketch of "Sir Charles Dilke and the English Republicans," an account of "The Woman movement in Wyoming," besides a remarkably interesting and readable paper on "The English at Home," by Albert Rhodes, and the usual pleasant *melange* of stories, poems and editorial paragraphs and conceits.

Scribner's brings the customary freight of finely produced illustrations, while among its notable papers are Whitelaw Reid's essay on "Schools of Journalism," a discussion of Lowell's prose, Warner's "Back-log Studies," and the regular editorial essays in the several departments.

Lippincott concludes its ninth volume, and brings Mr. Whimper's admirably written and illustrated "Scrambles among the Alps" to a close. Another illustrated article is a sketch of Constantinople and its inhabitants, the number being filled out with essays, sketches, and the usual in-laments of serial novels, with a very piquant dish of monthly gossip.

The *American Exchange and Review* is a magazine for business men. The present number furnishes a wide variety of statistical and other information upon mining, insurance, railroads, monetary, industrial and other correlative matters.

WHILE the carpenters and masons of this country are receiving three dollars and fifty cents for eight hours work, those of Berlin have just been conceded one dollar and twenty cents for ten hours work, an advance of about thirteen cents and a reduction in the hours. The difference in wages alone of almost three to one in favor of American laborers cannot be explained by the difference in cost of living, which is probably in the proportion of about three to two in favor of the Germans. Thus the German gets one-third as much for his labor and pays two-thirds as much for his living as the American.

GOV. GEARY has appointed the Commissioners from the western part of Pennsylvania to represent the State in the International Prison Congress which meets in London July 2, 1872, namely: Rev. I. B. Bittnger, D.D.; Theo. S. Nevin, Esq.; Rev. Jas. L. Milligan. It is hoped that the eastern end of the State will also be represented on that occasion.

GOV. GEARY, Gen. Tyler and a number of other veterans were in the city yesterday *en route* for Cleveland to attend the dedication today of the monument to be erected there to the memory of the fallen of the Twelfth Ohio regiment. Gov. Geary will deliver the address.

The Common Council of Newark, New Jersey, has passed an ordinance requiring bakers to stamp each loaf with its weight and the maker's name. The plan is equally adapted for, and perhaps needed in other cities.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has definitely determined upon the construction of the proposed ship canal between the Black and Caspian Seas. The canal will be nearly seven hundred miles long, will cost about a hundred millions of dollars, take from six to seven years to build it, and open up to the world the commerce of a vast new region. One by one the schemes and projects of Peter the Great are being carried out. His dream of British India may perhaps be fulfilled next.

The first competitive examination under the new civil service rules of applicants for filling three vacancies in the Postoffice Department will be held at Washington on the 6th of June ensuing. May the best man win.

A Brazilian educational society has applied by letter to the Commissioner of Education for such information as he can give in relation to education and especially in regard to object teaching. The letter says: "The necessity of this measure is the more important and felt since the passage of the emancipation bill." The desired information will be forwarded, but it is to be hoped no mention will be made of our own six millions of *illiterati*.

When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

A curious case of spontaneous combustion occurred in Reading, this State, the other day. A gentleman left a piece of flannel he had used in a bowl with a small quantity of linseed oil, and placed it on the second-story balcony in the open air, intending to use them again. The following morning he found that the flannel had taken fire and been wholly consumed, the ashes remaining in the bowl. This incident shows how careful people should be, and how easy it is for a slight neglect to cause a calamitous conflagration.

A large business firm in Chicago is erecting a capacious building of the *debris* of the burnt district. The walls, two feet thick from bottom to top, are made of concrete, mixed somewhat thinner than mortar, which is poured into the pine board moulds that shape the walls, while at the same time broken brick and stone from the ruins are imbedded as thickly as possible in the concrete, which sets firmly in twenty-four hours, after which it is coated with cement. The building is expected to be absolutely fire-proof, is handsome and durable, and will cost less than half the expense of a house of similar proportions built in the ordinary manner.

A French scientific journal says it has just been discovered that a solution of sulphate of iron sprinkled upon fruits and plants has a wonderful effect. Beans gained sixty per cent. in size and in quality, and pear-trees were wonderfully benefited by the new fertilizer.

Canada has a case which comes under the treaty of Washington. A young man, a British subject, who claims to have been forcibly detained by our authorities during the late war, has brought a claim against the United States government for $3,750. Depositions have been taken by the United States Consul at Hamilton, and counsel has been retained by both governments.

A newspaper, called the *American News*, has appeared at Usingen, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is to be published weekly, and will be the only journal in Europe primarily devoted to the interests of the constantly increasing American colony in Germany and Central Europe.

PERSONAL.

Sir Henry Bulwer, the elder brother of the novelist, is dead, at the ripe age of sixty-eight. Over thirty years of his life were passed in some of the most important diplomatic positions in the gift of the British Cabinet. During the terms of President Taylor and part of that of President Fillmore, he represented Great Britain at Washington, with unmixed success and popularity.

Some industrious pedigree hunter has found out that ex-President Buchanan was descended from an Irish noble of the eleventh century, named Anselm Buey Okyan—pronounced Buey O'Kane, and ultimately "corrupted" into Buchanan.

President Grant is by no means destitute of quiet humour. The other day a delegation of homœopathic physicians paid their respects to him. The spokesman of the party said: "We are taking you by storm, general." "Yes," was the reply: "quite an allopathic dose of doctors and good wishes."

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has been selected to deliver the oration at Boston on the Fourth of next July. This is the first case where the third generation has performed the service. The father was the orator in 1843 and the grandfather in 1793, just half a century apart.

The biting irony and sarcasm in which the late Senator Fessenden could at will indulge made most of his Senatorial colleagues very chary of incensing him. Here is a new story of his tremendous power in that direction. It is well known that he was the natural son of a distinguished New England lawyer, and in his younger days was somewhat addicted to the following vices of youth. Being at one time engaged as opposing counsel to his father in an important case, in the cross firing of the suit the latter made some reference to this fact. Young Fessenden took the quick, and when his turn came to reply—looking and pointing directly at his father, he shot home this bitter shaft. "What! You arraign my moral character, you *the parent of your entire guilt stands before you in this court, to-day!*" It is doubtful whether a parallel to this can be found in history.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Sentinel* has started a story that a brother of Horace Greeley lies buried in Burke county, in that State. The statement runs that during the year 1835, before the era of railroads, Rev. Greenleafe Greeley and his wife, who announced themselves as from a town in New England, stopped at the house of Colonel Anderson, a wealthy planter of Burke county. Mr. Greeley was then in the last stages of consumption, and was traveling through the South in the vain hope of recovering his health. Unwell when he stopped at Colonel Anderson's, he was so ill the next day that he was unable to continue his journey. He lingered for some time in the house of Colonel Anderson, receiving every possible care and attention, but finally died and was buried in the private vault of the Anderson family, where his remains yet lie interred.

The London papers are filled with accounts of the genuine artistic success Miss Kellogg is winning at the Drury Lane Theater. She has gone there without the aid of any of the managerial devices by which sensational results are so commonly compassed, and has quietly repeated at the same Opera House where she sang in 1868. The critics seem unanimous as to the improvement in her voice and style of acting, and evidently do not seek to exaggerate the extent of the triumph won by Miss Kellogg.

One should always go abroad to find out how many eggs he consumes at his own breakfast table. The Paris *Journal* says of Miss Nellie Grant, now temporarily sojourning in France, that she is one of the most highly educated women in Europe; that she has contributed under the veil of an anonymous signature to several American magazines; and on her return to her own country is to marry the son of one of the richest manufacturers in New York, "who is a member of the American Parliament." Most of which will be news to her father and mother.

London literary and social circles are excited over the return to that city of an Englishman, a poet, moving in aristocratic society, who five and thirty years ago left his country in disgust with the inanities of civilization, wandered off to New Zealand, made his home among the wild barbarians, married among them, became their chief and subsequently the Governor of the colony. He brings with him a completed poem of 14,000 lines, which were probably cast in strange places.

The next distinguished foreigner whom it will be the privilege of the United States to entertain, will appear during the present summer in the person of President Guardia, of Costa Rica, who has announced his intention of visiting this country in August.

The altered tone of the Tory party in England toward the United States is said to be largely due to Disraeli, who is pronounced not only a Radical at heart, but to whom the far West has been a land of romance second only to the far East. That the most beautiful and ideal woman in "Lothair" should have been an American, was not, it is claimed, accidental; the circle of bright American ladies at whose center the agreeable conservative leader may not unfrequently be seen in the aristocratic assemblies of London, have good reason to know that after all he is only in small part an Englishman.

The New York *Mail* says the most beautiful woman in the United States is a Spanish lady. There are a good many American women who don't believe this, and some who, if they did, would probably soon make the lady walk Spanish.

PEOPLE in the United States are not generally in the habit of looking upon the countries of South America as the abodes of energy and enterprise. Yet it seems that the contagion of modern civilization is spreading throughout that dreamy, lotus-eating quarter of the world in a remarkable degree. In Peru one of the greatest works of the age is now in progress—the construction of a railroad from the port of Callao across the Andes, involving a tunnel through those mountains at a higher elevation from the sea that the summit of Mount Blanc. Some idea of the difficulties experienced in the prosecution of the work may be gained from the fact that the Inca Indians are the only persons who can work at such high altitudes, and that the single mule trail by which all tools, materials and provisions, except the scant means of subsistence obtained in the interior, passes over an altitude of nearly seventeen thousand feet, amid a cluster of rocks covered with perpetual snow. The work is wholly under the direction of Americans, and is expected to thoroughly open up the vast mineral resources of that portion of the Cordillera range.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F. WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. DUNCAN RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOHN H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

FURTHER details have come to the surface concerning the death-bed marriage of Coleman N. Robinson, of New York, with Miss Florine Little and her succession to his estate. Early last winter Robinson gave a reception at his elegant country house where he met the young lady, only sixteen years old, for the first time, fell violently in love with her and proposed the same evening. She rejected him, and he went on a violent spree, vowing to marry her if it was the last act of his life. A second time she attended his receptions and again refused an offer of marriage from him. He then gained the co-operation and consent of the young lady's father by agreeing to settle the bulk of his property upon her, and to give evidence of his good faith, went through the form of destroying a previous will which otherwise disposed of his large property. This done, he continued his dissipated career, and was in one of his fits of intoxication when he received the accident which, aggravated by fever, became mortal. Twenty-four hours before his death, Miss Little became his wife, and she and her father come on to take possession of the household arrangements. When, too late to recede, a brother of the deceased produces the will that had been made before, only a duplicate having been destroyed. The family, however, pledged themselves to clothe and educate her until she came of age.

A LEADING free trade journal quotes approvingly the definition which Dr. Bartol, one of Boston's profoundest thinkers, gives of a thief —as being a man who consumes more than he produces. This is a comprehensive and satisfactory definition, but anti-tariff newspapers should also bear in mind that it includes arguments if they would avoid having their fingers cut; for if the saying of the Doctor be true, the success of the free traders, by destroying our home industries and making us dependent on foreign markets for our supplies, would simply transmogrify us into a nation of thieves, merely for the reason that we lacked common sense to see that honesty is the best policy.

A Wholesome Stimulant That is Absolutely Pure.

Physicians throughout the world agree as to the necessity for diffusive stimulants in medical practice, but complain, and with good reason, of the impossibility of obtaining them pure. The difficulty here presented would be a serious one indeed if the class of agents was limited to the adulterated liquors and wines of trade. It vanishes, however, when the absolute purity and extraordinary restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are taken into consideration. As a stimulant the article is absolutely free from everything objectionable; but this is only one of its recommendations. If it were nothing more than an excitant its effects would be fleeting. It might refresh and revive the system for a few minutes, but could produce no permanent benefit. The stimulating elements of the Bitters are not an end. The tonic, anti-bilious, depurative and aperient vegetable juices combined in the preparation are the agents that impart vigor and regularity to the wearied and disordered system, while their spiritous principle being chiefly useful in diffusing their influence through the system and otherwise facilitating their operation. Alcohol, even in its purest form, is not so much a medicine as a motive power, by which the specifics of the vegetable kingdom may be brought to bear upon the debilitated and disordered organs that require renovating and regulating, and it is in this way that the pure essences incorporated in Hostetter's Bitters increases the efficiency of the purely medical ingredients.

JURUBEBA,
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A POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,
A POWERFUL TONIC, AND
PERFECT DEOBSTRUENT.

It is a perfect remedy for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Spleen; will remove all obstructions of the Uterine and Urinary Organs, strengthen the debilitated Stomach and Bowels, restore Impoverished Blood, allay Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, and animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic Temperaments.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

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SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,
BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPH.
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXP. BUCHU,
HOFFS MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,
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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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Silks, Silks, Silks.
Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
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BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
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New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
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FANCY DRESS GOODS,
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GAUZE AND GOSSAMER
UNDERWEAR,
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS.
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Balbriggan, Anglo Cashmere,
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UNDERWEAR,
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VERY LOWEST PRICES.
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ANOTHER LARGE LOT
OF THOSE
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Seersucker Suits
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Buff Striped Suits and Drab Striped Lawn Suits, and a very large line of very handsome Brown, Buff and Gray Linens, Buff and Slate Cambric, and Black and White Lawn Suits. We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S SUITS, of which we keep a large variety.
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Desirous of enlisting the attention of Manufacturers to the advantages of locating Manufacturing Establishments upon line of their Railway, will give to any Rolling Mill in the United States, Manufacturing Rails, forty (40) Acres of Ground for Works, and the Coal in one hundred (100) Acres of Clay or Owen county, Indiana block coal, free. Also the Ore in one hundred (100) Acres of the Hardin, Boone or Meade county, Ky., Brown Hematite beds; and agree to furnish iron with all orders for Merchant Iron required for the Railway's use for a period of ten years.
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To any Car Wheel Foundery or Axle Forge, the necessary grounds for Works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.
To all car or Manufacturing Establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their Works.
Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the Railway will be mailed by any address upon application to
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AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.
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Fire Extinguisher.
The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872 says: "The Gardner Extinguisher seems to us to be well worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantages of greater convenience of form, security of the stop-cock from the action of the materials employed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any yet made public."
The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned extinguishers.
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Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage 6s at 85 and accrued interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1872.

The Committee of Ways and Means has given a hearing to the representatives of the National Banks on the subject of Mr. Boutwell's bill compelling the banks to exchange their six per cents for four and a half per cents. Their arguments against the measure may briefly be stated as follows:

The banks will be compelled to sell immediately $110,000,000 of 1881s and currency 6s in the open market, as the Secretary has no authority to buy these classes of bonds; and the result might be very serious, as the market would not sustain the load without a large reduction in price, with consequent loss to the banks. They argue that the clause in the currency act retaining the right to "alter, amend or appeal" does not carry with its language the unjust intent to violate agreements, and that the agreement with the banks is the same as with other bond holders; and make the statement that if the measure is forced on the banks without a corresponding reduction of taxation now levied under the 41st section of the act, most of the country banks, dependent as they are largely on their deposits as are the city banks, will have to wind up and discontinue business.

The following table of profit on circulation based on 4½ per cent. bonds assuming interest at 7 per cent., and gold at 12½ per cent. premium, is given.

Bond for $1,000—Dr.	
Int. rest on $1,125 one year at 7 per cent.....	$ 78 75
Interest on $900 one year of reserve on circulation.....	11 00
Government tax on $900 one year of circulation at 1 per cent.....	9 00
Interest on unrilated currency on hand, express charges and other expenses connected with circulation, say 1 per cent.....	8 00
Total.....	$108 75
CREDIT.	
Interest on bond 1 year at 4½ per cent.....	$ 45 00
Premium, 12½ per cent.....	5 62
Interest on $900 circulation.....	56 00
Total.....	$106 62

Loss by this calculation on $1,000 bond for one year $2 13. The same calculation, with gold at par, would give a profit of $1.

The following table shows what the banks have paid in taxes since 1874 up to the present time:

On circulation.....	$19,100,000
Deposit.....	7,400,000
Capital.....	2,400,000
Dividends, profits and licenses.....	26,000,000
Stamps (estimated).....	4,000,000
Total.....	$80,000,000

The tax on circulation as shown above paid by the banks is $19,100,000, which is levied for the support of the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, while the total expenses of that Bureau in January, 1873, have been but $2,663,136, showing a profit to the Department of $16,436,864. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1871 shows the average profit of the banks was 9 4 per cent., and from the same source the following table of expenses of the banks is taken:

Percentage of United States taxes to the capital.....	2.3
Percentage of State taxes to the capital.....	2.1
Percentage of expenses taxes to the capital.....	3.6
Total.....	8

The whole argument is exhaustive and apparently conclusive from the stand point of the banks against the passage of the bill. Yet the committee are said to favor the passage of the bill, but the shortness of the session will probably give the banks another case of life.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881.....	119½	119½
U. S. Bonds of 1865.....	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864.....	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865.....	115	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1867 (new).....	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1868.....	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1865.....	117½	117½
5-20s.....	112½	112½
new 5s.....	113½	114
old.....	117½	117½
currency 6s.....	117½	117½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

old.....	114
United States 6s of 1881.....	119½
United States 5-20s of 1862.....	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864.....	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865.....	113½
United States 10-40s.....	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865.....	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867.....	117½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868.....	117½
Union Pacific Railroad.....	97½
Central Pacific Railroad.....	97½
currency Pacific.....	117½

Money works perceptibly easier, the local demand being very light, although the neighboring banks are asking liberal loans from their correspondents, especially localities where the manufacturing interests are largely developed and throughout the oil regions.

Eastern exchange continues scarce and dear and between the banks, while funds sold in Western cities are hard to use. The national banks feel the surplus supply of their own notes, and willingly give Eastern banks for legal tenders.

James Sampson has been appointed resident of the Peoples Savings Bank of Monongahela City, in place of A. G. Sampson, deceased.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 29, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold.....	113⅞	114	114⅛	114	114¼	114⅛
Canton.....		91½				
West'n Union Tel.....	78	78½	78¼	78¼	74½	74½
Quicksilver.....		29¾				
Pacific Mail.....	76	76¼	75¾	75¾	74½	
Adams Express.....		96½				
Wells Fargo Ex.....		93¾				
American Express.....		63¾				
United States Ex.....		82½				
New York Central.....	95½	95¾				95¼
N. Y. Central scrip.....	91¾	92¾	92½		92½	92¾
Erie.....	66	66	65		64¾	65¼
Reading.....						
Michigan Central.....		117½				
Michigan Southern.....	96	96	95		94½	94⅞
Illinois Central.....		136		136		
Cleveland & Pitts.....	91	90⅞	90¾		90¾	90¾
Chicago & North'n.....	73½	72	72	72½	72	72½
Do. preferred.....	93½	93¾	93	93½	93½	
Rock Island.....	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	109½	110½
St. Paul.....	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¼	
Do. preferred.....	78¾	78¾	78¾	78	78¾	
Wabash.....	74	74¼		74	73¾	
Do. preferred.....						
Fort Wayne.....	97	97			96½	96¾
Ohio and Miss'pi.....	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton.....		116		116		116
Do. preferred.....						
Boston, H'fford & E.....		134				
Harlem.....		124				
New Jersey Central.....		103½				
Union Pacific.....	39¾	39¾	39	39¼	38¾	38¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central..... 58½	Lehigh Valley R. R.... 59½
Phila. and Erie..... 28	North Penn'a R. R.... 51
Lehigh Navigation..... 43½	Little Schuylkill..... 15
Catawissa..... 45	Schuylkill Navigat'n. 15½
Oil Creek & Alley'n. 37	Reading..... 60½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872.

REMARKS—The close reader of imports by river and rail will observe a large increase in the receipts of wheat and flour, thus realizing our predictions made some days since. The late rains and genial suns have "opened the eyes" of farmers, who now see that there is a fair prospect for an average crop of grain, and hence unload their surplus crops. We further invite NEW to note with regard to prices, the market generally ruling uniform.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls.....	5,818	5,546	11,364
Apples, bbls.....	811	341	1,152
Cheese, boxes.....	1,289	1,139	2,428
Corn, sacks.....	5,507	2,415	7,922
Wheat, sacks.....	3,311	11,824	21,141
Barley, sacks.....	507	2,289	2,797
Rye, sacks.....	179	2,694	2,873
Oats, sacks.....	8,641	13,057	21,69?
Butter, packages.....	294	300	600
Bacon, pieces.....	3,434	1,423	3,857
Bacon, tierces.....	247	223	470

Below we give the wholesale rates, and ask the reader to bear in mind that the quotations are selling and not buying rates. What a merchant pays at is not our business—what he sells at is, and we always give it as reported.

ASHES—There is a good demand, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Soda ashes, common, 4½@5c; refined 5¾@6c; nitrate soda, crude, 5c; pearls, 7½c; pearlash, 7½c.

APPLES—Receipts light and market dull; an extra choice article is worth $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; lower grades $2@3 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts continue to increase, and prices are weak and lower; choice fresh roll was sold at 19@20c; prime 18@20c; baker's 8@9c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The stock is light and prices are firm. We quote white navy at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bushel; common and mixed $2 50.

BROOM CORN—Market dull; sales at 6@8c ₱ lb as to quality.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 ₱ box.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ½ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ lb do $3 50; 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is an active trade demand, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Unsmoked sugar cured hams 12c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain dry cured hams 8½c; clear rib do 8¾c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11¾c; dried beef 17½c; mess pork $15 ₱ bbl; hams sewed 10c; lard in tierces 9¾@10c; in kegs 10¾@11c; do kegs and buckets 11¾c.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18¾c; tallowight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₱ case.

PICKLES—Eastern ₱ bbl $15 00@17 00; western $10 00@12 00; half bbls $8 00@9 00.

CHEESE—The crop of new cheese is coming in freely, receipts being 319 boxes. We quote standard brands as follows: Ohio Goshen, 15a16c; Factory 12a13c; Dairy 10a11c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 8a9c ₱ lb; shoulders 4½ a5c ₱ lb; clear sides 6a6¾c ₱ lb; country lard 7¼a 7¾c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 19a20c in round lots, and 22c from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $15 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12@13; bowley $8@9.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50a2 75 ₱ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phoenix hydraulic $2 50a3 75; Jughiron $2 50; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples ——a—c ₱ lb; peaches, halves, ——a—c ₱ lb; mixed 7a8c ₱ lb; peeled 15a16c ₱ lb; blackberries 15a16c ₱ lb; dried cherries 16a— ₱ lb; seedless 22a24c.

FEATHERS—No 1 15c wholesale, and 80a85c in a small way; mixed stock 40a60c.

EGGS—The market is firmer and prices have advanced, prime fresh selling up to 17c ₱ dozen.

GROCKERIES—We note a marked improvement in the demand for goods in that line, and the propitious weather we are now experiencing is having its effect, and merchants feel safe in stocking up in sugar, claiming that large quantities will be wanted, and that advanced prices must soon be paid. Following are the ruling quotations:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; C 11½c; Ex C 11¾c; C 11½c; yellow 10¾c. Short ton sugars, choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 9¾a10c. Western sugar-cured hams, choice 12½c; prime 10¾c; choice fat backs, 10¾c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales, 17c.

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24¾c; good 24c; fair 23¾c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c. Roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 28c ₱ lb.

Syrups and Molasses—Syrups, New Orleans 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—Fancy, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 9½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 25c; cloves 28c; Jamaica ginger 25c.

FLOUR—There is no change in prices, though the tendency is evidently to lower figures. Receipts are the ruling rates of the market as reported from mills and stores. Stores. Family white $10@12; do do straight $9 50; bakers $9@9 50; spring wheat $8 25@9 25; ordinary brands $8 50@9. Mill rates: National, white $9 50; Iowa, $9; Pan Handle, family, $9 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the last twenty-four hours:

	Consignee.	Barrels.
Wheat, sacks.....	4,988	Corn, sacks..... 3,189
Oats, sacks.....	4,298	Rye, sacks..... 340
Barley.....	1,760	

It will be noticed that the receipts of wheat, oats, corn and barley have largely increased. Prices are not quotably lower, but it is the opinion of most dealers that the top has been reached, and that a decline will speedily follow. We quote as follows: No 1 red winter $1 02@1 05; white $1 10; spring $1 05 ₱ bushel. Oats—white 54c; mixed 53c. Corn—shelled 67a69c. Rye—$1 00@1 05. Barley—spring 75 a80c; fall 90a95c.

CORN MEAL—Demand active at $3 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Sales on the street at $25 ₱ ton.

HORS—Sales at 65a70c ₱ lb for T's.

HEMP—Demand active at 22½a23c.

HEMP—Sales rough Manila at $160 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190@195.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra in bbl at 83a85c; No 2, 60a65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 90a95c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2a2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 30@1 00; seconds $1 45 at 1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

OIL BARRELS—Iron hoops $1 75a1 80.

POULTRY—Live chickens are held at 75a85c ₱ pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½a9c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Sales of car lots at 55a60c per bush.

RAGS—Country mixed at 3½a4c.

SALT—Car load $1 25; store lots $1 40.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92@95c; $1 proof rectified $1 00a1 02; spring and fall $1 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00@6 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 30, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains dull without any change in prices worthy of special mention, and in the absence of sales we can only furnish the figures at which oil can be obtained. We quote nominally as follows:

CRUDE.

The market was demoralized: Spot 10c; May 10c; June 10c; Parker's $3 92½; Foster's $3 92½ ₱ bbl.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly weak, May and July being offered at 45c below the previous day's prices. We quote spot 23c; May 23c; June 23c; July 23¼c for eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—Petroleum Centre says: There was no particular change in the market yesterday. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot.....	$3 90
500 bbls upper road, spot.....	3 92½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....	3 90
1,000 bbls upper road, seller 1st six months..	3 95
1,000 bbls upper road, buyer first six months..	4 10
500 bbls lower road, spot.....	3 95
1,500 bbls lower road, spot.....	3 90
500 bbls, Oil City spot.....	4 10

NEW YORK, May 29, closing 25.—Market dull and depressed; sales 900 bbls June at 23c; also a line 1,500 bbls for June, July and August at 23½c; refined, for short delivery, is quoted at 23c; cases 28¾@28¾c; crude in bulk offered at 13c. Philadelphia market is weak with scarce grades refined quoted at 23c for May delivery, and 22c for June; crude in shipping order 12c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Market firm; S. W. 23¼c; crude 12¾c; cases 28½c; no sales. Futures—June 22¾@23c; July 23@23½c.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—Market very quiet and dull at 23 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 29.—Market quiet but firm at 3 90a3 96.

OIL CITY, May 29.—Ordinary on lower road $3 90; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 07; market quiet and weak.

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—Market quiet; spot at $3 85a3 90.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—May 23¼a23½c; June 22¾a23c; July 23¼c. Crude 12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—Market quiet and dull; spot held at $3 92½@3 95.

PARKER'S, May 29.—Market dull and no transactions to-day; firm and nominally $3 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 29.—Market very quiet; spot held at $3 90a3 95.

OIL CITY, May 29.—Market dull and nominally $4 00a4 02.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Refined 23a23¼c; crude in bulk 13a13½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner.....	C C Beggs.....	74
Owner.....	Citizens' Oil Works....	140
Thomas King.....	Eagle Oil Works.....	224
Thomas King.....	Sterling Oil Works....	180
Wm Stewart.....	Sunbeam Oil Works....	160
Lockhart, B. & Co..	Brilliant Oil Works....	308
J Bushnell.....	Crystal Oil Works.....	942
L P Tack.....	Citizens' Oil Works....	71
B S Duncan.....	American Oil Works....	234
Hutchison & B.....	Citizens' Oil Works....	80
B S Duncan.....	Standard Oil Works....	1,306
H. McKelvey.....	Cosmos Oil Works.....	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
C C Beggs.....	74	Citizens' Oil Works.	530
Eagle Oil Works....	284	Sterling Oil Works.	180
Sunbeam Oil Works.	160	Brilliant Oil Works.	308
Crystal Oil Works..	942	American Oil Works.	234
Standard Oil Works.	1,306	Cosmos Oil Works....	80
Total.....	4,078		

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 28, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 294 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Jacob Wagner, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
John Spear & co, 163 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 105 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 321 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 412 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Meyers & Co, 50 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & L, 58 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total..... 1,591

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

May 28.—There is no immediate prospect of supplies from above, and not a large amount remains at the river unsold. The market is firmer on the advance was realized. We quote Ohio river 11a12c per bushel, afloat, and Pittsburgh 13c. Small demand is supplied at 16a18c for Ohio river, 18a20c for Camden, Raymond City and Ashland, and 20c for Pittsburgh.—*Enquirer*.

LOUISVILLE.

May 28.—The market is quiet, with ample stocks. Consumers take only sufficient to supply present wants. The retail rates are for Pittsburgh, 18c for Render, 18c for Indiana, 18c for Pomeroy.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 114a114⅛.

NEW YORK, May 29—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4a5 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold strong at 114a114⅛. Loans flat to 5 per cent. Clearings $81,000,000. Treasury disbursements $566,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments ¼ per cent. better and strong. Offers of bonds to government about three and a quarter millions at 113.39 to 113.95; awards two millions at 113.59 to 113.79. The Treasury will be closed tomorrow; bids for gold will be received on Friday.

Coupons 1881.....	119½	Coupons 1867.....	117¾
5-20s, 1862.....	114	Coupons 1868.....	117¾
5-20s, 1864.....	114	10-40s.....	112¾
5-20s, 1865.....	115¼	Currency 6s.....	117¾
5-20s, 1865, new.....	116¼	New 5s.....	112¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and heavy. Missouris strong.

Missouris.....	96¼	Virginias, old.....	65
Tennessees, old.....	73	North Carolinas, old..	30
Tennessees, new.....	73½	North Carolinas, new.	20
Virginias, new.....	54		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks have been depressed by the efforts of the bears, assisted by rumors of the failure of the supplemental treaty. Northwest fell to 72, Ohios to 46½, Lake Shore to 94¾, Pacific Mail to 75¾ and Toledo 108¾ ex-rental to 104. Subsequently the market gradually improved to the close, when the prices were nearly as high as at the opening, and in some few cases a little higher. The reaction was stimulated by the announcement that a dividend of 3¾ per cent. had been declared on the Erie preferred stock, and by the publication of the Pacific Mail statement, which shows increased earnings of nearly half a million for the quarter ending May 1st, compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The Erie dividend alluded to is payable July 15th, transfer books closing June 10 and reopening July 11. The Gold and Stock Exchange will close at noon to-morrow, Decoration Day. The annual election of Pacific Mail took place to-day, and resulted in the election of the following directors: Alden B. Stockwell, James D. Smith, H. H. Baxter, Frederick Billings, Alex. Masterton, Herbert L. Lowe, George L. Kingsland, R. G. Rolston and F. W. G. Bellows; 147,385 shares were voted. There was no opposition ticket.

Western Union.....	78	St. Paul.....	57¾
Quicksilver.....	33¾	do pref'd.....	78¾
Adams Express.....	96	Toledo & Wabash....	75¾
Wells, Fargo & Co....	93	do pref'd.....	87
American Express..	78	Fort Wayne.....	97
U. S. Express.....	81	Ohio & Mississippi..	47¾
Pacific Mail.....	75¾	do pref.....	40
New York Central..	97	Chicago & Alton.....	116
N. Y. Central Scrip.	92¾	Illinois Central.....	118
Erie.....	65¾	Ohio & Mississippi..	47¾
do pref.....	85¾	Chicago & North'n..	72
Harlem.....	124	Burlington & Quincy.	130
do pref.....	130	Lake Shore.....	95¾
Hud. Central.....	107	Michigan Central....	98
Cleveland & Pitts..	90¾	Illinois Central.....	136
Northwestern.....	73½	Union Pacific.....	39¾
do pref.....	93¾	C. P. Bonds.....	104¾
Rock Island.....	110¾	Union.....	93¾
N. J. Central.....	108	Del. Lack. & West'n.	104

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and dull, prices unchanged; No. 2 spring $1 47¾, spot; $1 48¾ seller June; $1 49¾ seller July. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 44¾c spot; 44¾,44½ seller June; 46c seller July; rejected 43c. Oats steady; No 2 40½a40¾c, spot; 41c seller June.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and lower at $12 25@12 50, cash; $12 50 July. Lard dull at 8.55c, cash; $12 50 July. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged.

HOGS—Dull at $3 20a4 20, fair to extra, closing weak.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 29—4 P. M.—Cotton higher; middling upland 26¾c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $6 25a6 75; common to good $7 30a7 80; good to choice $7 85a8 25; extra Genesee $8 30a13 60. Rye flour quiet at $4 75a5 75. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 Chicago spring, $1 70a1 71; winter red western $2 12. Rye dull; western, State and Canada, 85a86c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn lower; western mixed 69a71c; old yellow 70c; white 69½c. Oats more active and lower; western 55a56c; State 57a60c.

Hops unchanged; 25a65c for 1871; 10a39c. for 1870. Hemlock dull; $8 25@9 00. Wool firm; domestic fine, 37c; unwashed, superfine pulled, 35a37c. Coffee dull; No 15a15½c. Sugar dull; refining grades nominal; Cuba 8¾a9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 8¾a9¾c. Tallow dull at 8¾@8¾c. Rosin dull at $2 60. Turpentine firm at 43a44c. Pork dull and heavy; mess $13 50a13 60; new prime mess $12 75a13; mess, June $13 45. Bacon dull and heavy; long clear changed; hams dull at 12¾a13c; Hence nominal; bulk meats— hams 9¾a10¾c; shoulders 8c; middles active at 9½c; middles quiet; long clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No 1 prime steam 8¾a8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter heavy; western 13a22c. Cheese steady; new 11a14½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 29.—Cattle—Receipts 240, making the supply this week 6,171, or 363 cars, against 48 last week. The market is active and strong but the bulk of the stock inferior to last week's; sales 900 illinois steers of 1,046 to 1,462 ₱ av. at $5 75a6 75. 10 Ills average 1,166 lbs at $6 40; 17 do 1,169 lbs at $6 50; 18 Cherokee steers of 991 lbs. at $5 25; Ohio steers of 1,137 lbs at $6 40. Sheep—Receipts 600; full 5 cars of 2 car loads in the yards; market dull and 5 cent off from last week's rates; prices full from $6 10 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Hogs—Receipts 2,000; market weaker. Sales 560 Ohio clipped sheep of 108 to 110 lbs. at $6 87½a7; Hogs—No receipts; every lot in yards sold. Best lots of corn fed Erie preferred stock, and by the publication of the Pacific Mail statement, which shows increased earnings of nearly half a million for the quarter ending May 1st, compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The Erie dividend alluded to is payable July 15th, transfer books closing June 10 and reopening July 11. The Gold and Stock Exchange will close at noon to-morrow, Decoration Day. The annual election of Pacific Mail took place to-day, and resulted in the election of the following directors: Alden B. Stockwell, James D. Smith, H. H. Baxter, Frederick Billings, Alex. Masterton, Herbert L. Lowe, George L. Kingsland, R. G. Rolston and F. W. G. Bellows; 147,385 shares were voted. There was no opposition ticket.

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THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Blairs as Political Peddlers.

Poor Old Horace to be Sold Out.

Vice Presidency for Gratz Brown at Baltimore the Price.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE

Important Business Likely to Fail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1872.

Sad Ending of Mr. Greeley's Presidential Aspirations.

What the Greeley men call a plot, but this time among Democrats instead of revenue reformers, is known to be hatching here. The object is to prevent the Democracy from accepting Greeley, and to accomplish this the plan is to adopt the Cincinnati platform and nominate Gratz Brown as Vice President and a straight-out Democrat for President, the combination to be regarded as the regular nomination of the Democratic party. It is claimed that the whole influence of the Blairs is secured for such a trade, their sole interests being bound up in Brown, and that all the manipulations of Brown's special managers just now are directed towards securing his acceptance at Baltimore, at any necessary sacrifice of Greeley's interests.

Testimony of Gen. Buell.

Gen. Buell was examined to-day. He had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the lost record, though he had been aware of its disappearance for some time. He has a full transcript of the evidence. Ex-President Johnson is expected in a few days. The idea of examining Mr. Johnson is based upon the theory that the Buell record contained such testimony concerning his attempts to detain Buell at Nashville as would make it to Johnson's interest to make way with it. The testimony of Clerk Cunningham that all the head quarter reports are gone from the files, and that a chest of documents from the files has been sent to Badeau in London, is without foundation. A member of the committee has made an examination, and all its original reports of head-quarters, corps, divisions, &c., are in the proper place. The documents sent to Badeau were copies made at his request, and not the original papers. He took with him have, however, not reached the War Department, though he insists he forwarded them.

The Cincinnati Postoffice.

Perry's bill for the condemnati on of a post office site has been informally considered by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the opinions expressed by them indicate its passage.

Manipulating the Steamboat Bill.

The steamboat bill from the conference committee was again delayed to-day, and is now appears that Conkling has been holding it off till it could be overhauled in the Treasury Department. Those into whose hands it falls there mainly are in the interest of the inspectors. Chandler expresses confidence in his ability to carry the bill through, and no serious opposition is expected in the House.

Tariff Bill Not Finished.

The Senate would have finished the tariff bill to-night but for Sawyer insisting upon attaching Hoar's labor commission scheme. At adjournment the chances did not seem good for the passage of the bill before a late hour to-morrow.

Filibustering in the House.

In the House there is every prospect of active filibustering to defeat the enforcement bill. The Democrats declare they will not yield, and that they have power to prevent action. On the other hand, Pierce, of Mississippi, threatens to object to everything else, and so throw over important pending bills and make an extra session necessary. In such plan he will have considerable support in each house. Unless more progress is made to-morrow than to-day, either the extension of the present session or an extra one will be necessary. Some of the administration men desire an extension to the first of July.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1872.

GREEK OUTLAWS NOT TO BE PERMITTED TO LAND.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, by direction of the President, sent a telegram to the Collector of Customs at New Orleans to watch for the vessels reported to be on the way to that city, having on board certain Greek Brigands, part of the band engaged in the murder of an English nobleman and others at Marathon, and who were reprieved on condition of leaving Greece. The collector has been instructed to prevent their landing and to report all the facts in the case immediately to the Secretary of the Treasury.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana Pinchback Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Pinchback's Republican Convention nominated Warmouth for Governor and Pinchback for Lieutenant Governor. It passed resolutions indorsing the administration of Warmouth, and adjourned to meet June 19th at Baton Rouge. After adjournment Pinchback made a speech declaring that he would support the nominee at Philadelphia at all hazards.

Political Aspect of the Eight-Hour Movement.

BOSTON, May 29.—The Boston eight-hour league held a convention to-day, about two hundred being present. Resolutions were adopted demanding legislation regulating the hours of labor, and declaring that whether the masses indorse Grant or Greeley depends entirely on the question which of the two will be most likely to secure the legislation demanded. Letters indorsing the movement were read from Hawes, Senator Wilson, General Butler, Mrs. Livermore and others.

Another Greeley Paper.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29.—The Charleston *Republican*, the oldest radical newspaper in South Carolina, this evening hoists the banner of Greeley and Brown.

Democratic Meeting in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 29.—A large meeting of Democrats of Richmond county was held this evening to nominate delegates to the State Convention at Atlanta on the 20th of June. Judge Linton Stephens advocated the nomination of a Democratic candidate for President, as he saw no choice between Grant and Greeley. General Wright would abide the action of the National Convention, but in any event he would support Greeley in preference to Grant. Hon. H. W. Hilliard indorsed the Liberal platform and favored the nomination of Greeley. Other speakers indorsed the Liberal movement. Resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring an alliance with any party which will secure local self-government, the subordination of military to civil authority, preservation unimpaired of the *habeas corpus*, and checking of the centralizing tendencies of the Federal government; that all other subjects of political contention are insignificant in comparison with these, and that the dictates of principle or honor forbids an alliance with the Democratic party with other assailants of the common enemy, or requires the Democratic party to prefer certain defeat to partial victory. This is the first important Democratic meeting in Georgia, and regarded as an index of popular opinion in this State.

The National Agricultural Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—In the Agricultural Convention to-day resolutions were offered and referred to the proper committee asking Congress to retain six sections of forrest land in each township of public lands for the purpose of producing necessary rain fall; that Congress be memoralized to raise the rank of the Commensioner of Agriculture to that of a cabinet officer, and that the Department of Agriculture be requested to see that its statistics broadcast over the land. After considerable debate Indianapolis was chosen as the next place of meeting. Miss Annie Savery, of Iowa, read an interesting paper on cotton culture. The constitution was revised and adopted this afternoon.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The German tailors of Cincinnati, numbering six hundred, are on a strike. The shoemakers employed on fine work have also struck.

Faber & Co.'s lead pencil manufactory in New York was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $200,000.

James Gordon Bennett, Sr., of the New York *Herald*, is exceedingly ill.

Hon. John Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of Alabama, died yesterday at Eufala, after a long illness.

At Forrest City, Arkansas, yesterday, Thos. J. Hill, a young lawer, was shot and instantly killed by William Lehan, deputy marshal, who was attempting to arrest him.

At Overton, Ky., yesterday John Branham spilt his wife's head open with an ax, killing her instantly. Branham was arrested.

The Barclay murder trial at Columbus, Ohio, has been concluded. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour last night.

Two mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company, one at Carbondale and the other at Olyphant, Pa., have suspended operations in order to reduce the production of coal. The two mines employment 700 men and boys, and decrease the production of the company 3,000 tons per day.

Franz Abt, the German musical composer, arrived in Cincinnati on Monday, and was given a reception Tuesday evening.

The German Tailors' Union at Cincinnati have struck for an increase of wages.

Andy Robinson, a negro, convicted of rape at Evansville, Indiana, was yesterday sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake dull and a shade easier at 33@33½c. Iron—Scotch pig $47 forts on; American $ 2@26; refined English and American bar $105, at Trade street 19c.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, May 29.—The Presbyterian General Assembly has disposed of a great deal of business to-day. The reports of the Finance and Mileage Committees were adopted. Six cents per member was fixed as the assessment for Assembly purposes next year. A memorial from the Presbytery of Brooklyn on the subject of women occupying the pulpits of our churches was answered as follows: That there is no necessity for a change in the constitution of the church, and the memorialists are referred to the deliverance of 1832, which expresses the judgment of this Assembly. This action declares that meetings of pious women by themselves for conversation and prayer are entirely approved, but to teach and exhort, or lead prayer in public and promiscuous assemblies is clearly forbidden to women in the holy oracles.

The Assembly this afternoon discussed a report touching the Presbyterian relation of certain ministers of the church. A report was presented proposing an overture to be sent down to the Presbyteries altering the constitution so as to provide distinctly for a limited term of service in eldership. A minority report was presented declaring the sufficiency of the judicial decision already made. Both reports were laid on the table. The Moderator, Dr. Nicholls, with Dr. E. F. Hatfield, Wm. Adams, Jno. C. Backus, Tryon Edwards and J. Ralston Smith was appointed to consider and report next year upon methods of publicly recognizing persons received to membership in the church. At a little before five o'clock this afternoon a very laborious but very delightful session of the Assembly was closed, and the Assembly was dissolved by the moderator and another Assembly directed to meet on the 3d Thursday of May, 1873, in the Central Presbyterian Church, in the city of Baltimore.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The New York *Post* utterly discredits the statement that Senator Schurz has prepared a speech in favor of Greeley, and that he will break his silence with it at the Greeley ratification meeting in New York next week. The *Post* says it has "the best possible reasons for knowing that it is morally impossible for Senator Schurz to make such a speech," and adds: "He cannot with dignity, honor, or even common truth support Greeley." Notwithstanding the *Post's* confidence and its reasons for it, we conclude that Senator Schurz will make the speech and the sacrifice.

The *World's* Washington correspondent states that "a private letter received here from Horace Greeley within four or five days by a Republican member of the House and a friend of mine of many years' standing, states most clearly that if a straight-out nomination is made at Baltimore he will withdraw from the field, in which event he will, of course, abide by the *Tribune* editorial, written before the Cincinnati Convention, that the strongest Republican ticket in the field, thereby assuming the Philadelphia nominee. Aside from this, Mr. Greeley's friends here do not hesitate to assert that he will pursue such a course in case he is not indorsed at Baltimore.

All reports agree that Greeley stock is getting down in Washington, the number of Democrats who will go him under no circumstances increasing daily. They may not be able to control the Baltimore Convention, but will retain control of themselves. The list includes a large number of the most distinguished and influential Democrats in the country. Reports agree, also, in representing that the number of Democrats who, as between Grant and Greeley, will go for Grant is increasing, so that the question of doubtful whether more Democrats will go for Grant than Republicans who will go for Greeley.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that "Greeley has sent to Gen. Leslie Combs, of Lexington, a bunch of fine asparagus, from his farm at Chappaqua, as a token of his esteem for the old pioneer." It is just like Greeley to send a bunch of asparagus that will be worthless when it reaches the recipient. A demijohn of whisky would have been of some account with Gen. Combs.

A prominent New York Democrat, "after careful observation of the rural mind," has no doubt "that ninety-five of every one hundred honest Democrats in the State would prefer the idea of voting for Greeley; that nothing but the power of party organization and the final necessity, if forced to choose between him and Grant, could induce any considerable number of them to so vote; and that not even this choice will avail to secure the support of a very large minority, how large it is of course impossible to estimate with precision, but I am convinced it would range from one-quarter to one-third of the whole vote. As for the idea that the Democratic vote of New York can be cast solidly or even approximately so, for Greeley, it is little short of downright lunacy."

It is repeated, with Whitelaw Reid for authority, that in case Mr. Greeley fails to receive the Baltimore nomination he will decline from the Cincinnati ticket and support the best Republican and protectionist running. Although this would be in accord with his pledge, we beg leave to doubt. His letter of acceptance was unqualified, and Mr. Greeley's friends do not hesitate to declare that he is bound to have the spree out.

The Springfield *Republican* professes to know how it was concerning "a Pennsylvanian" for Vice President. It tells the following tale, not one word of which are we bound to believe: "Cameron wanted Senator Scott; Forney wanted Gov. Curtin. Cameron said he would see Forney very uncomfortably situated in the next world before he would swallow Curtin; Forney expressed a hope that he might be so situated if he supported Scott. Then Cameron offered to take Forney himself if the latter would only promise to 'shake' Curtin. The virtuous excollector spurned the temptation and rebuked the tempter. So the movement fell through, and it is now given out that no candidate will be presented from Pennsylvania."

A Boston letter says: "The Massachusetts delegates to Philadelphia will begin to start for that city, via Washington, in about a week. Although they go for Wilson as Vice President, they do not expect to see him nominated, and the secret or open belief of most people here is that Mr. Colfax will be put on the ticket again. The Massachusetts delegation will be expected to contribute a plank or two to the platform, especially on the labor question, now that Wendell Phillips and S. P. Cummings have pronounced for Grant. On this issue the Massachusetts labor men are divided, Mr. Chamberlain and others refusing to follow the lead of Phillips. Probably Mr. Cummings will go to Philadelphia as he did to Cincinnati, and will work for a declaration of the labor question that will carry at least half his party for Grant."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* reports the result of its observation as follows: "If anything is certain in politics it is the failure of the Liberal movement to harm the Republican party. The thunder from the clear sky which proclaimed the nomination of Greeley, was a portent of no moment. It was mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. Three or four weeks have passed, and the failure appears altogether the more conspicuous."

The Boston *Post* has come out squarely for Greeley and Brown. Thus while the opponents of such a course are growing more and more determined daily, its advocates are apparently gaining strength enough to put it through. While the probability of Greeley's nomination at Baltimore is being demonstrated, the other fact that the vote of the Democratic party cannot be commanded for him is being made quite as apparent.

STATE POLITICS.

We have received a letter from Miles Zentmyer, Esq., stating that he has not declined to be a candidate for Congressman-at-Large on the Democratic ticket, as stated in an item copied into the columns of the COMMERCIAL from an exchange. He says: "Whether or not I will be a candidate before the Reading Convention depends entirely upon the wishes of my friends and the representatives constituting the convention, who have or may do me the honor of mentioning my name in that connection. Fearing that the notice referred to, if not corrected, might be considered a want of confidence in those who have interested themselves in the matter, I request that you give the same publicity to this that you did to the report of my declination." Mr. Z.'s letter was dated May 24th, but did not reach this office until yesterday.

The Democrats of Washington county held their convention on Monday last, and nominated the following ticket: Constitutional Convention, William Hopkins; Prothonotary, D. M. Donehoo; Clerk, Samuel Ruth; Register, I. Y. Hamilton; Recorder, John P. Charlton; Commissioner, A. A. Sheldon; Auditor, J. Irwin Knox; Director of the Poor, John Bower.

Dr. J. S. Vanvoorhis, of Bellevernon, is a Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District.

The following Republican announcements are made in Washington county: For Senate, Hon. James S. Rutan, Hon. John N. McDonald; Assembly, G. Y. Holmes, Dr. William Cotton, Jonathan Allison, M. H. Borland, Judge J. C. Chambers, Captain J. K. Billingsley, Hon. John Farrer; Constitutional Convention, T. R. Hazzard.

The name of T. B. Porteous, of Oil City, is used in connection with the Democratic nomination for Assembly in Venango county.

On Friday, June 14th, the Temperance people of Pennsylvania will meet in convention at Altoona, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Auditor General, and to select a Presidential electoral ticket. The candidate for Governor will probably be either Geo. F. McFarland, of Dauphin county, or Hon. S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna.

The Democrats of Bedford county, have nominated the following ticket: Prothonotary, John B. Fluck; Register and Recorder, J. N. Alsip; Sheriff, Isaac Earnest; Commissioner, Daniel Fletcher; Poor Director, Henry P. Diehl; Coroner, John A. Cessna; Auditor, Wesley Bennet. Instructed for E. F. Kerr, for Senator, and J. M. Reynolds, for Representative.

A family named Sharpless, consisting of twelve brothers and sisters, whose combined ages amount to over 640 years, and all married but one, are now living in Middletown, Delaware county, within five miles of their old homestead, where their father was born in 1785.

A firm in Phoenixville, Chester county, have received an order for two iron bridges for the Costa Rica Railroad in Peru.

AN adventurous Englishman, who happened to be in Naples during the recent eruption of Vesuvius, availed himself of the opportunity to taste the sweets of an experience more exciting and intense than that of a battle-field, which was the ascent of the mountain during its convulsion. While the fiery torrents were sweeping down the cone and the terrified populace were collecting their dead and fleeing to places of security, he was engaged in dicending his carriage through the midst of the commotion, against the expostulations of the police and the counsels of friends, to an eligible position on the mountain side, where he could obtain a comprehensive view of the grandly awful panorama. The roar of the volcano was such that he feared his hearing would be affected, and on every side new rivers of lava were continually bursting forth and showers of hot stones and ashes swept through the air, while his position shook and thundered beneath him. Several hours he enjoyed this dangerous sublimity, which excelled even Humboldt's ascent above the clouds and storms into atmosphere so rarified that the blood burst from his mouth and ears; and in an hour after he turned toward the city, the mouths of blood forced new channels through the mountain near where he had been standing.

A WAR is raging fiercely in Africa between Kings Oko-Jumbo, supposed to be a relation to Mumbo-Jumbo, and Ja-Ja. The general of the former, Warrabo, has been defeated by the latter, and all the prisoners taken were roasted and eaten, agreeably to a very disagreeable custom prevailing in Ja-Ja's dominion, where it is usual to live off the enemy. Meanwhile, the war goes on fiercely and the hills and vales echo with the sound of clashing arms, and the smoke of roasting captives sickens the noonday sky. All Africa stands aghast and watches with breathless interest the movements of the rival armies on the banks of Andony. Even European and American are interested. A prominent English paper gives a paragraph to the war, and long before this, "Stanley" has probably made his appearance on the field as a war correspondent, and we shall not be surprised to hear from Dr. Livingstone, on his return, that barbarian ignorance of the rights of neutrals has given the venturesome reporter a prominent but most undesirable place at one of these feasts.

RETURNS from twenty-four cities and town of Massachusetts show that the consumption of opium is practised to an alarming extent. In some places the habit has been acquired from using physicians' prescriptions during sickness; but the drug is mostly taken as a stimulant, and as a substitute for intoxicating liquors. In one town the reason given for its use is that the drug is "more genteel" than alcohol, and in another because the consumers are not willing to "risk their reputation for temperance by taking alcoholic beverages." In Charlestown there are two people who each consume thirty ounces of laudanum per month, and several others who use from one to eight ounces per month. In Boston opium eating is general, one man consuming an ounce every other day and two ounces on Sunday. A regular customer of one druggist there is a noted temperance lecturer. But the champion opium eater would appear to be Swampscott, where that drug is used by many people in place of rum. One man there consumes "two ounces daily as a stimulant, and attends to his business regularly."

CITY MATTERS

UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION

Forty-First Annual Session.

The State Association of the Universalist Church commenced its forty-first annual session at the church, corner Third avenue and Grant street.

The convention was called to order a ten o'clock, and Dr. E. G. Brooks, of Philadelphia, elected President, and Rev. J. H. Campbell, of Conneautville, Secretary.

The usual preliminary business attending the organizing of religious conventions was transacted, and the remainder of the morning session occupied in reading and committing to the several reports presented by committees. The chief aim of the convention seemed to be that of the general missionary work for the State, which was discussed at length, after which an adjournment until two o'clock P. M. took place.

At the afternoon meeting much denominational business was transacted, principally with reference to the Sunday school department, which was represented in the committee's report as very prosperous.

Addresses were made by Dr. E. G. Brooks, Revs. G. Bailey, J. M. Bailey, W. N. Van De Mark, A. Campbell and several laymen.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Brooks preached the convention sermon. To-day at 8:30 A. M. there will be a conference and prayer meeting, and at 9:30 the convention will resume its session.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court yesterday, on petition of Silkman & Winton, of Wilkesbarre, P. Cool & Son, of that place, were adjudged bankrupts.

A petition of Wm. P. Howe, of Titusville, was also presented, asking that the firm of Howe & Chase be adjudged bankrupts.

The Circuit Court, Judge McKennan, was also in session yesterday morning, but transacted no business of public interest.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

This Court was engaged yesterday hearing the arguments of counsel in the case of J. S. Black vs. the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. The principle involved in this case is on a motion for sci. fa. to serve a judgment against George Chopenning, on property now held and occupied by that company, for taxes, in Allegheny. Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and Daniel Leazure appeared for the plaintiff, and M. W. Acheson for the company.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The argument list was taken up yesterday morning before Judge Stowe.

Before Judge Sterrett the case of Michael O'Hara et al. vs. Joseph Dilworth et al. is still on trial.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Great Show.

According to our exchanges, Barnum's great museum, menagerie and hippodrome, which arrives here this morning, is sweeping through the States like a whirl-wind. In Washington City the crowd was so great that it was found impossible to strike the canvas before midnight. The *Chronicle* says: "People thronged the various amphitheatres who never before sought amusement or recreation under canvas. Aside from its great numbers, the crowd differed materially from that usually seen within or outside of the fashionable opera house. It was composed of our merchants, bankers and our lawyers, our municipal authorities, heads of departments and our clergy. It is estimated that during the day yesterday nearly one or more than 15,000 people visited the great exhibition on Sixth street, and nearly as many on Monday. In the afternoon and calls being made for Mr. Barnum, that distinguished showman stepped to the front and thanked the assembled thousands for their friendly greeting, assuring all that if the entertainment was acceptable to them it was a still greater pleasure for him to know that he had in some measure contributed to their enjoyment." At each and every place where they have been and stopped, the excitement has been equally great, the influx from the rural districts having filled the hotels for two and three days in advance. Between eight and nine o'clock this morning the great street pageant will take place, and those failing to witness it will miss the most gorgeous outside display ever given in America. The agents assure us that they have great difficulty in making the people understand that one fifty cent ticket admits to the entire seven shows. This is the case, however, and it behooves all—especially women and children—to attend early—at the morning exhibitions if possible—and thus have ample time to view the wonderful curiosities of the museum, and the more wonderful menagerie. But two performances will be given to-day, afternoon and evening, owing to the great labor in preparing the grounds, erecting canvasses, etc. To-morrow and Saturday, however, there will be three each day.

Testimonial to Dr. Douglass.

On Tuesday evening a committee, consisting of Messrs. John Dunlap, Samuel Barclay, Hugh Young, Jas. Hamilton Kier, Alexander Black, Harry B. Chess and James Houston, who had been appointed at a recent congregational meeting of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, to wait upon Dr. Douglass and bid him an official farewell, called at his residence on Wylie avenue. The committee were accompanied by a number of the members of the church. After a short time spent in pleasant conversation, an organization was effected, when Mr. Dunlap presented the Doctor with a pocket book containing five hundred dollars. In making the presentation, Mr. Dunlap alluded to the long pastorate of Dr. Douglass in happy terms, and stated that the congregation were filled with sadness that his failing health compelled him to ask that the pastoral relation be dissolved. Had any other cause existed to sever the connection, the congregation would have made every effort toward its removal. Dr. Douglass responded in a few words, thanking the committee and the members of the congregation which they represented for their uniform kindness and good will, and the many substantial tokens of regard they had bestowed upon him during his long pastorate.

Mr. R. C. Miller, a member of the Session, made a short speech, heartily endorsing the address of Mr. Dunlap, highly complimenting Mrs. Douglass and assuring her of the high esteem in which she was held by the congregation, paying a tribute of respect to the interesting family of the ex-pastor, and expressing a hope that they will all remain in the congregation. Additional refharks were made by Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Hugh Young and others. The company spent the remainder of the evening in the parors, mingling in social harmony, and did not separate until a late hour. Such manifestations of good feeling are highly creditable to all concerned.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a laborer named Morris Hartnett was seriously injured while assisting at the demolition of an old frame house near Thirty-ninth and Butler streets. While at work on the first floor of the building, a rickety chimney, which had been relieved of its supports, fell upon Hartnett, breaking one of his legs, dislocating a hip and injuring him so very much about the head and body as to render him unconscious. He remained in an unconscious state during the evening, and doubts of his recovery were entertained. Hartnett had only been in the country for four weeks, and came from Ireland.

The Chartiers Creek Mystery.

Yesterday an inquest was held on the body of a man found in Chartiers Creek, a short distance below the railway bridge, near Mansfield. The jury returned a verdict of death from unknown causes. The body was discovered on Monday evening by a boy named Roach, who was paddling about the creek in a small flat boat. Dr. Walker, one of the witnesses examined in the case, gave it as his opinion that the man was a coal miner, and that he had been foully dealt with. The right leg was fractured, the lower jaw broken, and one of the arms torn from the body. The case will bear considerable investigation.

Liquor Cases.

Henry Kumpf made an information yesterday before Justice Barker against Peter Hoffzer for selling liquor on Sunday. The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing to-morrow.

Mary Stevenson yesterday alleged before Justice Barker that a tavern keeper named Michael Barrett continually sells her husband liquor, and that in some measure contributed to their enjoyment." At each and every place where they have been and stopped, the excitement has been equally great, the influx from the rural districts having filled the hotels for two and three days in advance. Between eight and nine o'clock this morning the great street pageant will take place, and those failing to witness it will miss the most gorgeous outside display ever given in America. The agents assure us that they have great difficulty in making the people understand that one fifty cent ticket admits to the entire seven shows. This is the case, however, and it behooves all—especially women and children—to attend early—at the morning exhibitions if possible—and thus have ample time to view the wonderful curiosities of the museum, and the more wonderful menagerie. But two performances will be given to-day, afternoon and evening, owing to the great labor in preparing the grounds, erecting canvasses, etc. To-morrow and Saturday, however, there will be three each day.

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TIN CAN MANUFACTURERS.

The Establishment of D. Miller & Co., Allegheny City—Their Peculiar Facilities and Their Great Specialty, Miller's Patent Screw Can.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of the above named enterprising manufacturing firm. They have provided themselves with all requisite machinery and tools, and established their factory at the corner of Sandusky street and Parkway, Allegheny, where they will manufacture all descriptions of tin cans. Orders for every description and pattern will be promptly executed. They own the exclusive right to make and vend

"MILLER'S PATENT SCREW CAN,"

an ingenious and simple device, equally adapted for canning all kinds of fruits and vegetables, or ground paints, mixed colors, &c., &c., &c. In these cans a spiral indentation is formed by machine pressure at the upper part of the can and a corresponding corrugation on the lid, a paper gasket to which the lid screws down and closely fits, supersedes the use of solder or sealing wax. A child can easily and quickly close it up hermetically or open it for use. These cans are so simple, easily used, safe and cheap, that they will take the place of all others wherever seen. Messrs. Miller & Co. will make a specialty of this excellent can and will also supply dealers with all other cans on very reasonable terms. Their new facilities are such that they can produce this kind of work cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere. which they will demonstrate to all who will call at their factory.

The Political Excitement

Created by the county conventions has subsided but the excitement as well as the defeated candidates are buying new summer hats at Goodman & Mackley's No. 117 Wood street.

The City Hall Furniture—A Few Words Concerning It.

The formal opening of the new Municipal Hall having afforded our citizens the opportunity of inspecting and criticisin gits appointments we now speak advisedly when we say that the furniture has particularly elicited the highest praise from all. The City Hall Commission deserve the thanks of the people for the admirable taste displayed throughout and it is peculiarly gratifying to know that our home manufacturers contributed in no small degree to the satisfactory and edifying result. Many who admired the elegance and beauty of the various articles which attracted their attention supposed they were brought from the East. To correct this erroneous impression we would state that the furniture of which we speak was manufactured by Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Penn avenue, who have long been known for the superiority of their work. The desks in the Council chambers, which received the largest share of attention from visitors, were made from a design furnished by Mr. J. R. Kemp, the architect of the building, and are ornate in appearance and artistic in finish. They are of solid walnut with oil finish, and as specimens of fine work in this line are rarely excelled. The reception room, which is handsomely fitted up, contains four handsome library tables with Tennessee marble tops, fine sofas with French plate, mirrors and fancy silk hat pins, and sofas and chairs of the style known as "King William," upholstered in green cloth. In the City Clerk's room we noticed one of those unique French cylinder desks, which is admirably adapted for the duty which it is designed to perform. The office of the Fire Commission also contains a French cylinder desk and elegant book case superior in style and finish. Our limits forbid us giving further details; suffice it to say that the furnishment of the City Hall is faultless in every respect.

If You Want a Silk Hat

Buy it from Goodman & Mackley No. 117 Wood street.

Decoration Day.

This is Decoration Day, and, owing to a general desire to observe it, business will be generally suspended. On Friday, however, those who want trunks, valises or traveling bags will find an unusually large and fine assortment at Capt. Joe Liebler's stores, No. 104 Wood street, and No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny City. Upon want the best and cheapest trunk made, be sure to buy from Liebler. They are made to withstand the attacks of the "baggage smashers."

Soda Water Apparatus.

Lippincott's soda water fountains are unrivalled by any others manufactured. The unlimited demand arising from their superiority has encouraged the manufacturers to produce larger and handsomer styles than they have ever before offered to the trade. Among these we might especially mention the "Keystone," the "Fountain," the "Polaris," and the "Quaker City," which for harmony of proportion, simplicity of construction, beauty of finish, and perfect adaptability for use, are unsurpassed by any in the market. Call on Mc-Claren & McKennan, No. 85 Market street, and examine the fine specimens there on exhibition, and if you want one leave your order and it will be promptly filled.

The Inman Line.

The full powered Clyde built iron steamships, under contract for carrying the United States and British mail, offers peculiar advantages to European tourists, among which are cheapness and superior accomodations. Steamers of this line are appointed to sail from New York for Liverpool, touching at Cork harbor to land passengers for Ireland every Thursday and Saturday throughout the season. Plans of the ships may be seen and berths secured by calling on Mr. Thomas H. Rattigan, agent for the Inman Line, No. 47 Smithfield street.

Will the Democrats Nominate Cass?

The answer to this conundrum is less important than to know whether you have examined the fine stock of summer hats at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

A Reliable Real Estate Agent.

The attention of our readers is directed to the card of Mr. John A. Carothers, headed "Real Estate for Sale," which will be found in another column this morning. Mr. Carothers is an energetic, attentive and thoroughly reliable man, and persons having real estate to sell cannot do better than to decide do well to call upon him at his office, No. 108 Fourth avenue, before making their arrangements. The property advertised this morning is all desirable and the list is sufficiently varied to merit the careful attention of a majority of those who contemplate buying a farm, a country residence, or a suitable lot upon which to build. This property will be sold at low prices and on reasonable terms.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Some Fine Specimens.

The specimens of carriage work on exhibition at the Diamond Carriage Works, Nos. 52 and 53 West Diamond street, Allegheny city will repay a close examination. They are very made hereabouts, but are also equal to any turned out in the East. Messrs. McCallen, Cochran & Co. are able to furnish to order promptly any kind of a carriage, buggy or driving wagon gotten up in the best possible style, and finished in the most artistic manner. The firm now solicit orders for the celebrated "Queen of the Road" buckwagon, which they are fully prepared to manufacture. They will also attend to the repairing of vehicles, which will be done at their establishment satisfactorily and with dispatch.

Assorted Crazes

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Stylish Spring and Summer Clothing.

All the latest and most fashionable styles of spring and summer clothing have just been received by Mr. J. Hannach, the popular clothier, formerly of Fifth avenue and Market street, but now at No. 5 Sixth street (late St. Clair.) Mr. Hannach has one of the finest and most complete stocks of ready made clothing in the city. His goods cannot be surpassed in make, style or price. Give him a call and examine the goods. tf

Sozodont.

Ivory in coral set,
When 'twixt parties' lips you see,
SOZODONT, its safe to bet,
Beautifies the ivory. MTH

No Need to Send East for Furniture.

Messrs. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny, have now on hand a very large and seclected stock of eastern made furniture, from the best cabinet makers, which they offer and will sell as low as it could be bought for in any of the eastern cities. Call and examine it, if you want to see fine furniture. They also keep a full stock of the cheaper kinds always on hand, so that they are prepared to fill orders from the kitchen to the finest parlor sets made. Call in and look over their stock and learn their prices before going elsewhere.

The Old White Hat